CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk and agrees with all Infants and Children.
THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28810—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1892.

McEWAN'S BEER.
As Supplied to all Military Stations.
Rs. 55 per Hogshead.
Rs. 28 per Kilderkin.
The Finest Draught Beer Shipped to Australia And the East.
AGENTS:—CUTLER, PALMER AND Co.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Friday.
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	5th Augt.
B.I.	GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	12th "
†	ASSAM	3060	500	G. W. F. Browne.	19th "
B.I.	SUTLEJ	4205	800	W.D.G. Worcester.	26th "
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	2nd Sept.
B.I.	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	9th "
†	ASSAM	3060	500	G. W. F. Browne.	16th "
					Saturday.
B.I.	ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	24th Sept.
†*	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	1st Oct.
B.I.	CATHAY	2985	530	A. Symons	8th "
†	ASSAM	3060	500	G. W. F. Browne.	15th "
B.I.	THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	22nd "
†	SIAM	3060	500	H. T. Weighell	29th "
B.I.	VALETTA	4919	1060	R. F. Briscoe	5th Nov.
†	ASSAM	3060	500	G. W. F. Browne.	12th "

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.
†* These vessels proceed to Aden only and passengers tranship there to a steamer for Brindisi and London. No passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these steamers.

Single and Return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a. m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.
A Steam Barge leaves the P. and O. Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.
The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

PASSAGE-TICKETS are issued to London via Japan and Vancouver in conjunction with the Canadian-Pacific S.S. Co. Circular Passages, including the return journey to India via the Suez Canal or *vice versa*, can also be engaged.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China.
Passengers for Australia transhipat Colombo.

August 11th. September 8th. October 20th.
" 25th. " 22nd. November 3rd.
October 6th. " 17th.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any Port or Ports.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, July 21, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.
BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES, AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.

THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on:
23rd August. 20th Sept. 20th Oct.
For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 27, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
ACHILLE	V. Gherzmann	2,000	500	1st Sept.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH-TICKETS TO LONDON.
Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued to London, via Trieste at specially Reduced Rates.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
ELEKTRA	G. Mariani	3,800	650	22nd Aug.
BERENICE	P. Mersa	3,200	500	22nd Sept.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

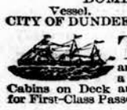
STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
THISBE	F. Cossovich	3,800	550	8th Augt.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta, and at Singapore with the s.s. GALATEA to Sourabaya and Batavia.
For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, August 1, 1892.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail
CITY OF DUNDEE	E. Halley	2612	About 4th Aug.



THIS Steamer, which is lighted throughout with the Electric-Light, and has all the latest improvements, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on Deck amidships. Punkahs and every comfort for First-Class Passengers. Crew entirely European.
Apply to
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 22nd July, 1892.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

THE S. S. "CLAN MACNEIL," 2,500 tons, Captain J. SCHOFIELD, SAILING from BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct, on or about the 8th August, has good accommodation for a limited number of Passengers. The Saloon and Cabins are all on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage Money, &c., apply to
FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Forbes Street, Bombay, 29th July, 1892.

CHEAP PASSAGES, HOMEWARD AND OUTWARD.

PASSAGES promptly engaged and best Berths secured FREE OF COMMISSION, in P. and O. and all other LINERS, 1st and 2nd Saloon; and also in selected NON-LINERS, such as the "BEDOUIN," "WOODS," &c., from Rs. 200 to 300 to the Continent, and Rs. 300 to Rs. 375 to English ports, 1st Saloon.
Outward, in Non-Liners, from £25 to £30 per adult. Saloon.
CONTINENTAL RAIL—TICKETS provided, and SLEEPING CAR BERTHS engaged.
HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, shipped, or forwarded by P. and O. at Cargo rates to port of destination or address.
PASSENGERS met on arrival and departure by reliable Agents.
SOVEREIGNS, DRAFTS, AND CIRCULAR NOTES supplied at best rates.
LADIES, Children, and Gentlemen respectively grouped in selected Saloon cabins; special arrangement for Families and Parties.
INSURANCE effected at reasonable rates.
ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE TELEGRAMS arranged for economically.
INTEREST at 3 per cent. allowed on passage money deposited with us in advance.
Full particulars supplied and HAND-BOOKS sent free on application.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY—28, APOLLO STREET.
KARACHI—Camp.
LONDON—27, LEADENHALL STREET, and 49-50 Parliament Street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on 3rd August, at noon, direct.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on the 7th August, at 11a.m., or on arrival of English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "CULNA," 1,984 tons, on the 4th August, at about 3 p.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st August, 1892. Agents.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all Steamers at the Lowest Rates obtainable, Free of Charge for Commission.
SPECIAL attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. and O.
LISTS of all Steamers Sailing, and full information as to Berths available, furnished at once.
REDUCTIONS obtainable in the case of large Parties or Families travelling together.
PASSENGERS Booked through Messrs. KING, KING and Co. are met on arrival at —
Plymouth or London..by Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co.
Liverpool..... " KING, BAILLIE and Co.
And by Special Agents at Marseilles, Genoa, Naples, Brindisi and Trieste.
BAGGAGE Received and Shipped. Packages also forwarded as Cargo at Lowest Rates. Marine and Fire Insurance effected.
LOANS and Overdrafts granted on approved Security DRAFTS, Cheques, Gold and Bank Notes purchased and sold at Current Rates.
TELEGRAPHIC Remittances arranged at Current Rates, and Addresses in connection with the same Registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co., FREE OF CHARGE.
MESSRS. HENRY GAZE AND SONS' RAILWAY TICKETS and HOTEL COUPONS by all Continental and American Routes furnished at Lowest Rates.
CORRESPONDENCE invited and a Copy of Messrs. Henry S. King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward-bound Passengers" forwarded on application, Free of Charge.
KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.
R. B. KING, HYDERABAD (DECCAN.)
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
HISPANIA	3380	S. Abrey	10th Aug.
ROUMANIA	3387	W. S. Young	27th Aug.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, July 23, 1892.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners. FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.
FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued. Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.
BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

GLASS FLY TRAPS.
THE cheapest, cleanest, and most effective Fly Trap yet introduced.
Price As. 8 only.
TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

WILLIAM WATSON and Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
BOMBAY: 28, Apollo Street.
KARACHI: Camp.
LONDON: 27, Leadenhall Street.
" 49-50 Parliament Street.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed on any amount.
FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of Interest, to be ascertained on application.
PAY, PENSIONS and ANNUITIES Collected Free of Commission and without Life Certificate.
DRAFTS, CHEQUES and BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for collection.
TELEGRAPHIC and HOME FAMILY Remittances made at the best exchange rate of the day.
STOCK, SHARES, &c., bought and sold, and INVESTMENTS made.
GOVERNMENT PAPER, SHARES, and other Securities kept for safe custody, and Interest and Dividends collected.
LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at specially favourable rates.
ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE, effected at reasonable rates.
Agents for the ORIENTAL and STANDARD Life Offices.
HANDBOOKS sent free on Application.

WILLIAM WATSON and Co.,
BOMBAY: 28, Apollo Street.
KARACHI: Camp.
LONDON: 27, Leadenhall Street, and 49-50 Parliament Street.

TOILET SETS.

WE beg to call attention to our large and varied selection of Toilet Sets. The pattern and shapes are unique and up to date, and have been marked at specially low rates:—

No.			Cash. Rs.	as.	Credit. Rs.	as.
No.	95.	Eton Shape, Pretty design of Hand Painted Flower Sprays	10	0	11	8
"	99.	Do. do. do.	14	0	16	0
"	572.	Do. Broad Blue Band and Gold Tracery Design	12	8	14	0
"	826.	Do. Hand Painted Flower Sprays	10	0	11	8
"	302.	Do. Gilt and Painted Flower Sprays	10	8	12	0
"	571.	Do. Broad Pink Band with Gold Tracery Designs	11	8	13	0
"	431.	Egyptian Shape, Gilt Bands and Gold Tracery Patterns	13	8	15	0
		Do. do. Double Set	25	0	28	0
"	80.	Do. Printed Blue Flower Design Sprinkled Gold	10	0	11	8
"	81.	Do. do. Red do.	10	0	11	8
"	398.	Poppy Shape Embossed Poppy Flowers, Coloured Pink	14	0	16	0
		Do. do. Double Set	26	0	29	0
"	390.	Do. do. do.	14	0	16	0
		Do. do. do.	26	0	29	0
"	400.	Do. Embossed Poppy Flowers, in Dark Green and Gold.	21	8	24	0
		Do. do. Double Set	40	0	45	0
"	672.	Lily Shape Dark Green and Gold Embossed Flowers	14	0	16	0
"	679.	Do. Embossed Painted Flowers	10	0	11	8
"	625.	Fluted Shape Painted Flower Design in Gilt and Colours	14	0	16	0
"	97.	Do. Painted Butterfly and Flower Design do.	10	0	11	8
"	1.	Do. Plain with Gold Border	7	0	7	14
"	759.	Do. Gilt and Brown Flower Design	10	0	11	8
"	649.	Ribbon Shape Gold Bordered Ribbon with Painted Flower Sprays.	10	0	11	8
"	260.	Do. Plain Broad Pink Ribbon	9	0	10	0
		Egyptian Shape Handsome Delhi Pattern in Brown	5	12	6	8
		Do. Printed Flower Design in Pink	5	12	6	8
		Do. do. Double Set	10	8	12	0
		Fluted Shape Dark Brown Delhi Pattern on Cream Ground	5	12	6	8
		Do. Peare Azalla, Blue Printed Flower Design	7	0	8	0

TREACHER AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CHAMPAGNE.

ONE OF THE FINEST BRANDS IS
"BINET FILS"
DRY ELITE.
Price Rs. 69 per Doz. Qts.
TEST IT AGAINST ANY OTHER SHIPPERS.
STRONGLY RECOMMENDED BY
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PARKER'S COMPOUND DAMIANA ELIXIR.

Damiana has been largely employed by Physicians for some years past, and the Medical Journals have noted numerous cases in which it has proved itself to be a most useful non-irritating Sexual Tonic. In this preparation other Tonics are combined with the Damiana, which act on the nerves, muscles and brain, exalting the intellectual faculties.

Price Rs. 3 and Rs. 5 per Bottle.
SOLE AGENTS:—PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., BOMBAY AND POONA.

ITALIAN PHOTOGRAPHY.

(CAVALIER DEL TUFO),
FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA.

		Rs.	as.			Rs.	as.
6	Carte D' Visite, Full	3	0	6	Cabinet, Full	6	0
12	" " "	5	0	12	" "	9	0

For any other Size it is so Cheap that no Firm could give it at the same Price.
OUT-DOOR PHOTOS WILL ALSO BE TAKEN.
Ladies will be attended to by an Italian Lady Artist.
Studio Open from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., including Sunday.
TERMS CASH.

6 Photos, small, our Invention	Re. 1 4
12 Photos, small, our Invention	Rs. 2 0

SPENCER & CO.'S CIGARS.

PROPRIETARY BRANDS:—

SALISBURYS,	GOLD MOHURS,	SIESTAS,
BEACONFIELDS,	IMPERIALS,	MAYOS,
TORPEDOS,	LITTLE RANDOLPHS,	SUMATRAS.

NOTICE:—SPENCER & Co.'s FACTORY at Dindigul is the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE CIGAR FACTORY IN INDIA. All their Cigars are made from Picked Material, under trained European Management, and they have no hesitation in stating that their Productions are unequalled by any in India.

PROCURABLE FROM ALL THE PRINCIPAL CIGAR DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

CIGAR DRYING BOTTLES.

These Bottles are made with hollow stoppers, in which is placed a bag of lime for absorbing moisture. They are much appreciated by smokers in damp climates, and during the monsoon, for keeping Cigars in smoking condition.

Diameter at base, 7 in.
Height, including stopper, 11 in.,
Price Rs. 5-0 nett.

SPECIAL PRICES FOR DEALERS WHICH CAN BE OBTAINED ON APPLICATION.

CIGARS OF ANY SIZE OR SHAPE CAN BE MADE TO ORDER.

SPENCER & CO.,
HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

PHILLIPS' PETROLEUM HAIR WASH

is unequalled as a Hair Dresser, Preserver, and Producer; it causes the Hair to grow on bald spots by nourishing and vitalizing the capillaries. Its perfume is exquisite in fragrance, the Petroleum being first refined and its odour overcome.

Price Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-12 per bottle.
PHILLIPS AND CO., LD., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5 Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 25 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, 5 p. c. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The House-shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing is done.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a reprint of two letters to the "Bombay Gazette," and a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK,
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

REVERSION!

ABOUT 2 months back we were compelled to advertise an INCREASE in the PRICES of all our PIANOFORTES in consequence of the prevailing unfavourable Exchange, and we particularly regretted the enhancement in the case of the
EVER POPULAR
SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE'S
STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTES,
Which have been FAVOURITES with the INDIAN PUBLIC for the last 40 YEARS.
We now have much pleasure in announcing that as Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE have voluntarily OFFERED TO MEET US HALF-WAY in bearing the LOSS occasioned by Exchange, in consideration of the LONG and EXTENSIVE PATRONAGE accorded them by the INDIAN PUBLIC during nearly HALF A CENTURY, we are able to place their instruments AGAIN before the PUBLIC at the OLD PRICES.

CASH, RS. 780.
12 months, Hire-purchase .....Rs. 72 per month.
24 months, Hire-purchase .....Rs. 38 "

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE, OF STUTTGART, BOMBAY AND POONA.

HANBURY'S IODISED SARSAPARILLA

reduces chronic inflammation and swellings, cures Rheumatism, Glandular Enlargements, and Scorbutic affections. Price Rs. 2 and Rs. 3-8 per bottle.
SOLE MAKERS:
PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

MONSOON HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR.

ASSURANCE AGAINST CHILLS.
PURE UNDYED NATURAL WOOL

VESTS.	PANTS.	HALF-HOSE.
3 for Rs. 15 Cash.	3 for Rs. 18 Cash.	½ doz. for Rs. 7-8 Cash.

SIZE OF CHEST, WAIST, AND LENGTH OF FOOT REQUIRED.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

NEWSPAPERS FROM ENGLAND.

GREAT REDUCTION IN POSTAGE
FROM JANUARY 1st.

NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES supplied by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO. with the utmost regularity on a system perfected by SEVENTY YEARS' Experience.
The WRAPPERS in which they are despatched are SPECIALLY PREPARED for the purpose, of very TOUGH, DURABLE PAPER and the ADDRESSES on Newspapers PRINTED, so as to Ensure their Safe Delivery.
TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT allowed on all Subscriptions paid in Advance.

For Price Lists and further Information, apply to—
KING, KING & Co., BOMBAY; KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA;
OR
HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

VOLKART BROTHERS, BOMBAY.
ELECTRO-TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT.
CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
AND CONTRACTORS FOR
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
STOCK AND SHOW ROOMS:
APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET.
BOMBAY.

UNADULTERATED,

PURE, AND WHOLESOME.

1. WINES, COGNAC AND SCOTCH AND IRISH WHISKY.
2. No deleterious or Poisonous Compounds in our Godown.
3. PRICES TO SUIT ALL BUYERS OF DISCERNMENT.
4. Detailed list of Stock sent on application.
5. THE OLDEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE IN INDIA.
6. Established in London and Bordeaux in 1815.
7. TRADE DISCOUNTS TO TRADE BUYERS.
8. Exceptional terms to all Cash Buyers.
9. No CO-OPERATIVE STORES QUOTE BETTER TERMS.
10. Send for Samples with a Money Order for their value.
11. HOUSES IN BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND LAHORE.

AGENCIES THROUGHOUT INDIA.
WRITE FOR FULLER DETAILS IN EITHER PRESIDENCY TO
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL, BOMBAY.

MR. T. S. HAMILTON AND MR. G. R. JOHNSTON beg to announce that a

CONCERT

WILL BE GIVEN

THIS AFTERNOON AT 5-45 P.M.

AT THE TOWN HALL.

The proceeds of which will be shared between the INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION AND THE FOUNDLING.

PROGRAMME :—

Organ Solo.....L'Hymne du Pape .....F. Liszt.
MR. JOHNSTON.

Song .....Eldorado .....E. A. Bracken.
DR. YELD.

Duett for two Pianos. Andante and Rondo from 1st Concerto.....Mendelssohn.
MISS SCHMUCK AND MR. HAMILTON.

Song .....The Garden of Sleep .....Isidore de Lara.
MISS WALLER.

Violin Solos .....Pensees Fugitives .....Heller and Ernst.
(a) Passe.
(b) Lied.
HERR SCHMUCK.

Song .....Where'er you walk .....Handel.
MR BASIL SCOTT.

Clarionet Solo.....Fantasie-Stucke .....Schumann.
HERR STELLA.

Song .....Where the bee sucks.....Dr Arne.
MISS N TUDBALL.

Violin Solo .....Steppentbilder .....Hofmann.
HERR SCHMUCK.

Duett for two Pianos .....Die Fischerinnen von Procida .....Raff.
MISS SCHMUCK and MR HAMILTON.

Reserved Seats (obtainable from MESSRS. SOUNDY and Co.) Rs. 2. Admission Rs. 1.

S. S. "BRANKSOME HALL," ARRIVED 1st August, 1892.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the VICTORIA DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey GOODS removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in Boats at Steamer's option at their risk and expense.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him, and sent in within a month of Steamer's Arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD, BATES & Co.,
Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 1st August, 1892.

MR. BHEDWAR'S STUDIO

WILL REMAIN CLOSED

On TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY,

the 2nd and 3rd inst.,

AND WILL RE-OPEN

ON THURSDAY, the 4th AUGUST, 1892.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY in our Firm of Mr. MICHAEL RUSSEL WYER CEASED from yesterday.

WALLACE & Co.

Bombay, 1st August, 1892.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. JAVERCHAND PRATABCHAND and LALDASS DOOLEBDAS, of Bombay, have contracted for the absolute sale of the undermentioned property, and that all persons having or claiming any share, right, title or interest into or in respect of the same by way of inheritance, sale, mortgage, gift or other wise howsoever, are hereby required to make such claims known within Fourteen Days to the Undersigned at Chundan Wady, Chira Bazar, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim, and all such claims will be considered as waived.

All that piece of Government land, together with the chawl erected thereon, situate at Kolbhat Lane, in the town and in the Registration district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 135 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 225, new number 1716, old survey No. 226 and new survey No. 147, and in those of the Municipality under ward No. 3119-20-21, and Street No. 25-1-28, and bounded on the East by the property of Bhanji Gopal, on the West by the property of Vayd Juttashankar, on the north by the property of Narayen and Ramchandra Wasoodev, and on the South by Kolbhat Lane aforesaid, all which premises are in occupation of the tenants of the vendors.—Dated this 1st day of August, 1892.

MANEKJI NOWROJI DARUWALLA,
BOMONJI HORMUSJI JUNDRAL.

THE KHANGAUM COTTON PRESSING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

IN accordance with a Resolution passed at the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders, held on the 1st day of August, 1892, a DIVIDEND of RUPEES THIRTY-ONE and ANNAS EIGHT per Share, free of Income-Tax, being 7 per cent. on paid-up Capital, will be made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 28, Meadow Street, on and after the 5th of August, 1892, to the Registered Shareholders standing on the Register on the 1st day of August, 1892, on production of share Certificate.

By Order of the Board,
BREUL & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

The Khangaum Cotton Pressing Co., Ld.
Bombay, 1st August, 1892.

WILSON COLLEGE LITERARY SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL LECTURES under the auspices of the Society will be DELIVERED on the following days, at 5-45 P.M.

FRIDAY, 5th Aug :—"MORAL COURAGE," Lord Bishop of Bombay

SATURDAY, 13th Aug :—"The CAREER of MR. GLADSTONE," Rev. R. Scott, M.A.

SATURDAY, 20th Aug :—"THE BRAIN, AS THE ORGAN OF THE MIND," Dr. W. M. Alexander.

SATURDAY, 27th Aug :—"THE CLASSICAL POETS OF GUZERAT : THEIR INFLUENCE ON SOCIETY AND MORALS, Mr. G. M. Tripathi, B.A., LL.B.

Ticket for the whole series—4 annas
From the WILSON COLLEGE or Messrs. RADABHAI and Co.

F. S. MADON & Co.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS, GENUINE PATENT MEDICINES.

Sick Room Requisites and all Articles connected with PHARMACY.

Prices compare favourably with other Houses in India.

Special Terms to Hospitals, Dispensaries, and Practitioners.

A Trial Order is Solicited.

Up-Country Orders promptly attended and carefully executed on the same day they are received.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
170, Shaik Memon Street, near Zooma Musjid,
Outside the Fort, Bombay.

CHRISTENING OR BIRTHDAY GIFTS.

SOLID SILVER CHILD'S MUGS.

THE newest and choicest designs, of various sizes. Plain, Engraved or Chased, in handsome plush Case.

Without or with Knife, Fork, Spoon and Napkin Ring, at specially low prices.

Mugs, only Rs. 40, 44, 50, and 60.
Complete sets, Rs. 50, 68, and 80.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
JEWELLERS, GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

SPECIAL FEATURES.

Annual Bonuses. *Economy of Management.*

LARGE ACCUMULATIONS OF FUNDS IN PROPORTION TO RISKS.

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UNIVERSAL BONUS POLICIES.

The safest and most Economical Assurance obtainable in India.

Risks accepted on First-class Native Lives.

Claims paid immediately on proof of Death.

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KING, KING & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries,
BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. KING, KING & Co. beg to announce, that in view of possible INCONVENIENCE CAUSED to certain Members of the MILITARY and CIVIL SERVICE by the recent SUSPENSION of the New Oriental Bank Corporation, Ld., they are willing to make ADVANCES against Credit Balances on that Bank to Officers and Civilians, on their OPENING CURRENT ACCOUNTS with them.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETing of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the CLUB HOUSE, on Monday, the 29th August, 1892, at 6 o'clock p.m.

W. WEBB,
July 23, 1892. Honorary Secretary.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

MEMBERS of the Services having CREDIT BALANCES or DEPOSITS with the New Oriental Bank Corporation are informed that MESSRS. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co. are prepared to place Funds at their disposal on terms to be obtained on application.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.
Bombay, June 11, 1892.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. OTARD, DUPUY & Co., of Cognac, have APPOINTED US their AGENTS IN INDIA, and we are receiving from this very Old Established Cognac House a First Consignment Per S. S. "Peninsular."

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
Bombay.

FRANCIS LESLIE McAFEE, B.A.,

AUDITOR & PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,

9, CHURCH GATE STREET.

NOTICE.

ESTATE OF BEYTS, CRAIG AND CO.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Undersigned has been AUTHORIZED by the SPECIAL MANAGER APPOINTED by the Court of Bankruptcy in London, to TAKE CHARGE of all the ESTATE of the above firm. All persons having any moneys, documents or effects belonging or due to the said firm, are, therefore, requested to hand over the same to the Undersigned, and are warned against parting therewith to any other person or persons whomsoever—Dated this 6th day of July, 1892.

H. G. FIDLER, Agent,
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

WILLIAM THOMPSON HART.

NOTICE is hereby given to WILLIAM THOMPSON HART, late of Bombay, but whose present whereabouts are not known, that a suit (being Suit No. 266 of 1892) has been filed by his WIFE, AMY HART, against him in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, in its Matrimonial Jurisdiction, for the Dissolution of her Marriage with him and for the custody of her Child, the issue of the said Marriage, and that the Writ of Summons in the said Suit has been issued and is made returnable on MONDAY, the 10th day of October, 1892.—Dated this 9th day of July, 1892.

TURNER AND HEMMING,
Petitioner's Attornies.
No. 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

In the Matter of the Indenture of Trust for the Debenture-Holders of The ALFRED MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, dated the 30th day of September, 1890.

NOTICE is hereby given that on FRIDAY, the 23rd day of September, 1892, at 1 of the clock in the afternoon, the Trustees of the abovenamed Indenture will, pursuant to the power in that behalf vested in them in virtue of the same Indenture, put up for SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION, in one lot, at the Office of their Solicitors, Messrs. NANU and HORMASJEE, No. 82, Medows Street, within the Fort of Bombay, the Mill property of the abovenamed Company, consisting of Lands, Buildings and Machinery. The Lands admeasure a total area of 5 acres and 35 goontas or thereabouts, and part thereof is held subject to a perpetual rent charge of Rupees 80 per annum and a yearly fee of Rupees 111-4-6 payable to Government, and part under an under lease from Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company, for 99 years, out of which only about 13 years have expired at the yearly rent of Rupees 425. The Machinery consists of 20,114 Spindles, 3 Boilers and 2 Engines, one of 20 Nominal Horse Power, and one of 30 Nominal Horse Power, and 150 Looms, all by well known makers, and all other requisite plant and accessories for a Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mill. The premises may be viewed during day time on application to Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co., at Broach, and for further particulars and conditions of sale apply after the 15th August next, at the Office of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, within the Fort, or at the Office of the said Solicitors.—Dated Bombay, this 20th Day of July, 1892.

HERBERT R. GREAVES,
For Self and Co-Trustees.

WANTED.

WANTED

A COMPETENT NATIVE SUB-STOREKEEPER. Apply sending copies of certificates, to the

MANAGER,
Jodhpore.-Bickaneer Railway, Jodhpore.

FOR SALE.

MOORE & CO.'S
GREAT ANNUAL
CLEARANCE SALE,
COMMENCING WEDNESDAY, JULY 20TH, AND THROUGHOUT AUGUST.

WE shall this year offer the whole of our immense Stock, without any exception, in our Clearance Sale prior to opening our New Stock for the Cold Season. We shall offer reductions of 10 to 50 per cent. presenting unequalled advantages to buyers.

Our Illustrated Monthly Circular, with full descriptions, will be sent free of charge to any address in India.

MOORE & Co., THE CASH TRADERS, CALCUTTA.

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.'s BAZAR.

FOR SALE.

ENGLISH-BUILT Light and Stylish new and second-hand CARRIAGES by well-known makers, of every description, such as Cance-Shaped Landous, with Patent hoods, C and Under-Spring Victorias, Eliptic Spring Victorias, Half C-Spring Victorias, Office Brou ghams, Dog-Carts, Gigs, and Cabriolette, Sets of four-in-hand, Double and Single Harnesses, Whips, and Gram and Grass Machines.

Also best real MOCCA COFFEE in bundles of 7 lbs. each, Rs. 6.

Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.
A fresh consignment, ex Paul Revere, Rs. 3-12-0 per case wholesale.
Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

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i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

NOTICE.

MERGUI PEARL FISHERY.

TO BE SOLD at the Deputy Commissioner's Court House, Mergui, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th August, 1892, at 12 o'clock noon.

The Sole Right to obtaining Pearls and Pearl-Shells, otherwise called Mother-of-Pearl and Beche-de-Mere, on the banks of the Mergui Archipelago.

The banks will be sold in 5 Blocks separately or collectively to suit purchasers for 3 years commencing from 1st September, 1892.

The right to refuse any bid is expressly reserved.

Lessees will not be allowed to sub-let their leases without special sanction.

One quarter of annual amount of Purchase Money to be paid on day of Auction, and security to be given for due payment of balance in quarterly instalments.

Authorized Agents must attend sale in person. Bids by letter or telegram will not be accepted.

Further particulars to be obtained at the Deputy Commissioner's Office, Mergui, Lower Burma.

H. G. BATTEN,
Deputy Commissioner, Mergui.
Mergui, Deputy Commissioner's Office, the 8th July, 1892.

FORMS OF POWER of ATTORNEY neatly printed. Price 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

"BAHADUR" CIGARS!!!

THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climates from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.

TRY, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY

"BAHADUR" CIGARS.

SMOKE, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of		50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	"	"	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 2	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 3	3¾	"	"	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	"	"	200

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,

McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

☞ *N. B.*—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

PIANOFORTE TUNING.

MARCKS & Co., Ld., of Bombay and Poona, have the pleasure to announce the ADDITION of TWO PIANOFORTE TUNERS, brought direct from the Factories of the first European Pianoforte Builders, including Messrs. Julius Bluthner's, of Leipzig, with the object of meeting their increasing Piano business in India.

MARCKS & Co., Ld., have always been prepared to execute Piano tunings and repairs locally on the shortest possible notice, and at the lowest charges consistent with thorough good work; but the addition to their already efficient staff will now enable them to keep one of their BEST Tuners in Poona all through the coming season.

They undertake to renovate all Pianos, even with broken Iron Frames, Wrest Blocks, Sounding Boards—in fact, to repair anything in connection with a Pianoforte.

Tuning in and near the Fort .....from Rs. 5
Colaba, Cumballa and Malabar Hills, Byculla, Mazagon, Girgaum, &c. .....from Rs. 6

REPAIRS EXTRA.
SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES FOR TUNING HALF-YEARLY AND YEARLY EVERY ALTERNATE MONTH.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
PIANOFORTE IMPORTERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

HIGH CLASS COGNAC BRANDY.
AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.
LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.

	Per doz. Rs. a.
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old." Guaranteed	50 0
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice	40 0
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	36 0
BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	32 0
YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old Pale	28 0

ORDINARY PEG BRANDY.

ALEXANDRE & Co.'s ELEPHANT BRAND	23 0
JULES LENNOX & Co.'s ANCHOR	22 0
LAGRANGE & Co.'s 3 COCKS	20 0

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
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CROFT, WELLS & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA
For CROFT & Co.'s (OPORTO)
CELEBRATED WINES.
CROFT'S TAWNY OLD PORT,
Rs. 40 per dozen.
CROFT'S WHITE PORT,
Rs. 44 per dozen.
CROFT'S FRUITY PORT,
Rs. 26 per dozen.
Retail Agents :—
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ROSS AND CAMERON'S NATURAL HIGHLAND WHISKIES shipped in three qualities. The produce under the old natural system of distillation of finest selected Home-grown Barley and distilled within the Highlands of Scotland. Highlanders resident abroad should note,

Prices :—"Lochgorm" Rs. 28, "H.B." (Highlander label) Rs. 31, "C. E. B." Rs. 34.

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and large Buyers.

AGENTS.—R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

"IT is the duty of every JUDICIAL OFFICER to record his PROCEEDINGS in LEGIBLE HANDWRITING," *vide* order by the Bombay High Court in the Local Papers of July 13th, 1892.

Why not master the Scientific Art of Shorthand as Mr. JUSTICE BARNES, the new English Judge, has done, and record your notes with verbal rapidity, and then have them transcribed on the Type-writer?

☞ THE BOMBAY TYPE-WRITING CO.,
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"Progress, the order of the day!"

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GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No COMMISSION charged. INTEREST allowed on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30th June and 31st December. CHEQUES and PASS BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed or sent for collection.

PAY and PENSIONS realised, free of charge, except when under guarantee to Government.

FAMILY REMITTANCES.—Arrangements made for monthly payments in England. BILLS granted to Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and remitted direct if required.

TELEGRAPHIC transfers made, and for that purpose names and addresses registered free of cost.

DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and interest allowed at 3 per cent. per Annum when the balance is not under Rs. 1,000.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
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ESTABLISHED IN A. D. 1888.

S. N. GHOSH'S COMPOUND DECOCTION
SARSAPARILLA.

THIS Preparation has been prescribed with great success in cases of Weakness, Scurvy, Scrofula, Rheumatic Affections, Sore eyes and all other diseases arising from impurities of the blood. Price: Re. 1-8 per Phial, packing, As. 4; Dozen, Rs. 15.

WONDERFUL RHEUMATIC OIL, S. N. G.'S,

It is a valuable remedy in Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Rheumatic Gout, &c., of any standing. Price Re. 1 per Phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 10.

SPLEEN MIXTURE, S. N. G.'S

Is one of the best and most reliable medicines for Spleen Enlargement, and never fails to give relief. Price; Re. 1-4 per Phial; packing, As. 3; Dozen, Rs. 12.

S. N. GHOSH, Chemist,
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H. R. H. PRINCE CHRISTIAN AND FAMILY
AWARDED 14 MEDALS,
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SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT in Gynæcological cases, Uteri diseases, Obstetrics, and all Diseases peculiar to Females.

Has had 19 years' practical experience in most intricate and difficult cases, all of which have been successfully treated.

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CONSULTATION FEE, Rs. 2.

CONVEYANCE WILL BE PAID FOR BY PATIENTS IF CONSULTED AT THEIR RESIDENCES.

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The highest references will be furnished, if required, from the Leading Physicians of London, Lahore, Calcutta, and Bombay.

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KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES (recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty) No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent Drug. May be taken by the most Delicate. One or two at bed-time ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Of all Chemists, in small Tins.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.

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Twelve Months..... Rs. 26
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The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered of the above firm's agents Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta; Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.

If paid in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is Rs. 32 per quarter.

OFFICE :—Dorset Street, Whitefriars, London.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 63,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on Application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

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KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

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BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.

REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.

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HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£2,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 250,000
RESERVE FUND.....£ 223,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL.....£1,750,000

HEAD OFFICE :
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INTEREST ALLOWED :

ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.....2½ Per Cent. Per Annum on the Minimum Weekly Balances."

ON FIXED DEPOSITS—

12 Months.....4½ per cent. per Annum.
6 Months.....4 " "
3 Months.....3 " "

For shorter periods, terms on application.

T. PAYN,
Agent.

OFFICES—Old Secretariat, Apollo Street.

COMMERCIAL and LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE : MADRAS. BRANCH : RAWALPINDI
SUB-AGENCY : MURREE.
LONDON BANKERS : THE ALLIANCE BANK, LD., Bartholomew Lane.

Bankers and Agents in Edinburgh, Dublin, and at every important Station in India.

290 Shareholders. Price of Shares 70 to 75 per cent. premium.

Security offered to Depositors.....Rs. 15,00,776
Working Capital ..... " 1,02,80,996

FIXED DEPOSITS. Monies received for 12, 9 and 6 Months at 5, 4½, and 4 per cent. per annum respectively.

PAY AND PENSION BILLS are collected and Currency Notes or Cheques on Madras, Bombay, and Calcutta are accepted at par for Deposit Account.

2 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Current Account Balances and Monies are received, collected, and disbursed free of any charge for commission.

4 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Prudential Saving Fund Balances, and the same is compounded half yearly.

4 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Sums lodged, awaiting remittal to Europe.

Receipts are made payable to "either or Survivor."

Every description of Loan is granted upon approved Personal security, as well as upon Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, Lands, Buildings, Produce, Invoiced Goods and Jewellery, etc.

A copy of General Rules of Business and Opening Credit forms will be forwarded on application to the Head Office or Branch.

By Order of the Board,
E. F. STRANACK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Madras, 1st January, 1892.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL....£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND.....£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE :
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES :
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

CLARKE'S
UNRIVALLED HAIR DYE,

WARRANTED not to stain the Skin. Prepared in two separate bottles. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its gloss for a long time. It has already been tested by many persons with great success. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown according to instructions given, this quantity will last 8 months applying every 10 or 12 days. Price Rs. 3 for the two Bottles; or for doz. set Rs. 30, packing extra.

CLARKE'S MIXTURE
FOR KILLING WHITE ANTS, &c.

This mixture is one-third the price of Carbolic Acid. It will totally eradicate White Ants, and if applied to furniture once a month will prevent depredations on any kind of wood work or paper. No kind of insect will approach it. It has been tested at the Surveyor-General's office with success. Price Rs. 12 per gallon; or Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, packing extra.

SEVERAL UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

S. N. GHOSH, CHEMIST,
SOLE AGENT,
85, Bechoo Chatterjee's Street Calcutta.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the departure of English Mail. 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" also, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 13 per year, free of postage. English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including postage.

INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incl. RESERVE FUND,	"	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	"	2,500,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE." CAPITAL	"	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incl. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., LD., CAPITAL	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST

OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4 per mensem (a) If premiums are payable for whole of life; or
Rs. 35-1-4 " (b) If premiums are limited to 20 years; or
Rs. 41-8-0 " (c) If premiums are limited to 15 years; or
Rs. 45-13-4 (d) If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.

AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium under *b c d* secures proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan *b* would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, viz., Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

THE same provisions if commenced at age 40 n. b. would cost respectively (a) Rs. 34-9-4, (b) Rs. 41-14-8, (c) Rs. 48-5-4, (d) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.

GEORGE OLIVER,
Secretary, STANDARD Life Office.

N.B.—The Standard Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

SEND FOR
SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT (1891)
OF THE
ORIENTAL
LIFE OFFICE:
A Record of Substantial Progress.
NEW BUSINESS DURING 1891 :
2,416 Life Proposals for Rs. 75,40,316.
FUNDS INCREASED LAST YEAR BY
Rs. 8,49,769-6-10.
TOTAL BUSINESS.
Over 347 Lakhs of Rupees.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that an Assurance of Rs. 5,000 (under the Company's NEW PLAN) may generally be secured for the Yearly Payment, which usually would be charged for Rs. 3,000 only. NINETY PER CENT. OF THE PROFITS ARE DIVIDED amongst the Assured every three years.

UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA.
NATIVE LIVES AT EUROPEAN RATES.
FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY
and remain in India.

Proposal Papers, Prospectuses, and all further information on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
Manager and Actuary,
Oriental Life Office, Albert Building, Bombay, or any Local Agent throughout India.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£3,000,000.

Absolute Security Funds now exceed ...£8,486,434
Funds invested in the best and safest Securities amount to £7,894,357

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDISE BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favorable Terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1875	£742,553
" 1880	£333,078
" 1885	£966,107
" 1891	£1,607,030

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at Fixed Periods on Adults and Children on very Favourable Terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ Per Cent

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	Rs. 25	Rs. 1,035xd.
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,020
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	6 pr. ct.	890
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	122
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	300
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	15 pr. ct.	£51
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	185
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	nil
Silver Share	...	...	...	...	...
PRESS COMPANIES.					
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	Yearly 75	1,100xd
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurachee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr. ct.	980
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	90	300
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Nil.	122
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Rs. 40	128½
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	16	135
Colaba	600	200	all	...	220
East India	500	1,880	1,880	...	300
English Press and Manfg.	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd	1,450
Fort	400	250	...	130	175
French	515	2,500	2,500	Rs. 20	850
Harvey and Sabapathy	300	500	all	100	890
Hingoll Press Co., Ld.	450	500	500	50	455
Khangaum	750	400	all	50	138½
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	240	450	450	32½	525
Mercantile	300	500	500	63	500
Mofussil Co	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct.	85
Munmar M	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	90
New Berar	1,000	250	all	Rs. 35	475
New Indian	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	215
Prince of Wales	4,000	125	125	Rs. 12	622½
Rapathy (Bellary)	100	500	500		132½
Sassoon	500	500	500	75	400
Sind and Punjab Co	3,000	375	625	20	500
Sind	100	1,000	1,000	67½	1,095
Soorti Woollen Mills	400	2,000	750	25	1,150
Surat City Press Co., Ld	1,200	250	250	135	445
Volkart	375	200	all	35	210
	...	1,000	100	75	245
				Rs. 100	980
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	280
	750	50	150	7½	195
BackBay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badhana Pile	5,000	100	100	10	95 xd
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100 nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	75	1,100
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,350
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	67½	1,095
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	88
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	800xd.
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr. ct.	385
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	140
Gever&Co., Ld.	500	100	70	...	70 nom.
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	16
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	102
Kemp & Co	4,000	200	175	26	314
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	130
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 10	88½
NapierHotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	60
NapierFoundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	185
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	6 pr. ct.	80xd.
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	455
Prince of Wales Firein.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	...	20
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	80
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	20
Do.	Prf. 1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	100
Treacher & Co	2,000	500	all	60	840
Thacker & Co	1,500	100	100	18	68
Telephone Co	9,200	25	25	Re. 1	19½
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,490
Alliance	1,500	100	all	Rs. 20	490
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	5	86
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	5	all	9 per ct.	500
Bombay Unlimited	900	1,000	1,0	25	580
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	600	500	500	20	410
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	325 nom
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	440
Central India	1,000	1,000	500	40	1,170
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	500
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,085
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct.	715
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	12½	640
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	445
Coral Mills Co., Ld.	5,688	100	100	50	450
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	465
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	830
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	670
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	125
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	780
Hinguanghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	680
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,00	Rs. 50	960
Imperial Cotton	900	500	50	...	400
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,00	Rs.	1,095
James Greaves	1,100	500	50	10 pr. ct.	670
Jaffer Alli	600	500	50	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	213½
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	840
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500 xd
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	655
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	720
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	525
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	191
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	700
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	1,150
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	500	2,225
Mahaluxmee	60	1,000	1,000	Nil	400
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct.	500 nom
Manockjee Petit	4,00	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,550
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	127
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1, 00	70	1,900
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
Madura Mills	7,778	100	100	Nil.	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	160
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	600 xd
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 12½	457½
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,240
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	775
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,100
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,455
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,240
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	35	525
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	110
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	212½
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	12½	207½
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	325
Swadeshi M ls	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	517½
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	50	620
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	360
Western India	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	765
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	710
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	500

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	15-10	
China Lear	"	144-0	Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	"	24-6	"
Do. do. new	"	24-9	"
Australia do.	"	25-2	
Bombay do.	"	25-5	
English Sovereigns	"	15-14	
Do. Dracons	"	15-13	
Bar Silver 17 Betternes	"	105-7	
Do. 17½ do.	"	105-10	
Carolas Dollars	"	220	Nominal.
Mexican do.	"	203	"
Euro-Francs	"	205	"

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Back Bay Bath Company's Meeting, 5 p. m.
Polo on the Maidan, 5-15 p.m.
Concert, Town Hall, 5-45 p. m.

POLO.—There will be a game to-day, at 5-15 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. LaSeyne, Akbar, City of Dundee, and Taif entered the dock on Sunday, and the s. s. Siam yesterday; and the s. s. Nadir also left it yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Branksome Hall entered, and the s. s. Orion left the dock yesterday.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry will not play at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, on Tuesday, the 2nd instant.

THEFT OF COATS.—Mr. W. C. Morley, living at Clarke Road, has made a report to the police, that during the night of the 30th ultimo, three coats, valued at Rs. 31, were stolen from his house.

LOSS OF THE SHERIFF'S SEAL.—Mr. Liebschwager, Head Baliff of the High Court, reports that on the 28th ultimo, he dropped somewhere between Chinch Bunder and Doongree Street, a silver seal with a wooden handle, bearing the following inscription, "Sheriff of Bombay."

FALL FROM A LADDER.—Rama Govind, residing at Two Tanks, while standing on a ladder attending to his work in connection with water-pipes, accidentally slipped off and fell from a height of about 30 feet, sustaining a fracture to his left knee-cap, and severe shock to the system. He was taken to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he has been detained.

SHOCKING DEATH OF A SOMNAMBULIST.—Yesterday morning, Charles Shannon, aged 15 years, a student in St. Mary's Institution, Mazagon, fell down from his bed while in sleep, receiving concussion of the brain. He was taken to the European General Hospital, where the injury was attended to, but the unfortunate student never rallied, and died yesterday evening shortly before 6 o'clock. Dr. Thomas Blaney, the Coroner, will hold an inquest this morning, at the E. G. Hospital, touching the death of the deceased lad.

AFTERNOON CONCERT AT THE TOWN HALL.—We are desired to call the attention of our readers to the concert which Mr. T. S. Hamilton and Mr. Johnston have arranged for this afternoon, at the Town Hall, in aid of the funds of the Indo-British Institution, and of the Foundling. The programme, which is given *in extenso* in our advertisement columns, is one of the best yet put forth, and we hope the attractions of the music and the knowledge that two deserving charitable institutions will be benefitted, will secure a full house.

ONE YEAR FOR STEALING COCOANUTS.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Rowjee Tookaram, a notorious thief, was charged before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, with stealing a number of cocoanuts, valued at 12 annas, from the godown of Soolemman Abba. The accused entered the godown on Sunday night last, and helped himself to the cocoanuts; but as he was leaving the premises the complainant came up, and securing the accused made him over to the police. The accused pleaded guilty, and admitted several previous convictions. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Mahomed Sakkar, an old offender, (there being several previous convictions against him, was charged before Mr. Webb, with having in his possession a quantity of cotton, reasonably suspected to have been stolen or fraudulently obtained. The accused was arrested on suspicion by a policeman on Saturday last, at Mombadevi, as he could not satisfactorily account for his possession of the bundle of cotton, which he was carrying under his arm. The accused being a reputed thief, his Worship sentenced him to undergo three months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

SHOCKING SUICIDE BY A PARSEE YOUTH.

DR. BLANEY, the Coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday morning, at the J. J. Hospital, concerning the death of Byramjee Rustomjee Umrigar, aged 18, who died from injuries sustained by being run over by a railway train, on Saturday evening. Rustomjee Bapujee Umrigar, the father of the deceased, said that Byramjee was his only son, he was employed in the Akbar Press, as assistant to the engine-driver. Two months ago the deceased wanted to go to some up-country employment, but as his health was not good, he did not allow him to go. Since then, the deceased had been rather discontented, and used to come home very late, he and deceased's mother thereupon found fault with him. During the last week Byramjee was sullen. On Saturday he left home at 6 a.m. without speaking to anyone in the house. At about 7-45 o'clock in the evening, witness was informed that he had been run over by a railway train. The deceased was then taken to the J. J. Hospital. He followed him there, where his son asked his forgiveness, for what he had done. A letter was found on him in which he stated, that this world was not worth living in, he was tired of life, and begged to be excused for what he had done. The deceased had made a disposition of his property.

Hormusji Edulji, an engine-driver, on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, stated that he was coming with the down express-train from Colaba, on Saturday evening. While his train was entering the Churney Road station, at the usual speed of about twenty miles an hour, he saw the deceased standing on the north end of the down platform. The deceased threw himself in front of the engine on the ballast, and was run over by the train. The station master at Churney Road corroborated this statement.

Mr. John Gallagher, House Surgeon to the J. J. Hospital, stated that the deceased had been brought to the Hospital by a railway police sepoy, on Saturday evening. The deceased was then suffering a good deal from exhaustion but was quite conscious. His left leg was completely crushed and extensively lacerated. There was a single fracture of the left arm, above the elbow. He had evidently lost a good deal of blood. The next morning, when the deceased had rallied somewhat, amputation of the injured limb was performed, but during the operation he quite collapsed. After a time he again rallied but only temporarily. He was very restless, and died at 5 o'clock yesterday morning.

The jury unanimously recorded a verdict of death from injuries received by throwing himself in front of a passing train, and being run over by it.

KHANGAUM COTTON PRESSING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE annual general meeting of the above Company was held yesterday afternoon, at its registered office, No. 28, Medow Street, Mr. A. Bruel occupying the chair. The following is a copy of the directors' report:—

Your directors have the pleasure to lay before you the audited accounts of this company for the year ended 30th June, 1892. The cotton crop in the Khangaum district during the past season has been an exceptionally small one, and the decrease in pressing amounts to no less than 22,282 bales as compared with last year. This falling off naturally affected our earnings considerably, and the net profits, as you will see from the accounts attached, are only Rs. 7,870-10-2, equal to a little over 7 per cent. of the capital. Out of this your directors recommend to pay a dividend of Rs. 31-8-0 per share, absorbing Rs. 7,560, and to carry forward the balance of Rs. 310-10-2 to next year's profit and loss account. The reserve and renewal account at present stands credited with Rs. 22,579-5-8 and as this amount appears greatly in excess of probable requirements, your directors recommend to return to the holders of the 240 shares that have been issued paid-up capital to the extent of Rs. 50 per share, reducing thereby the nominal amount of all the shares from Rs. 450 to Rs. 400. Repairs and renewals found necessary during the season have all been paid out of revenue, and the machinery, press, and buildings are all in best order.

The directors' report was approved and adopted. A dividend of Rs. 31 per share was declared and made payable on the 5th instant. Mr. D. H. Glade was appointed a director in place of Mr. Geo. K. Heinrichs, who proceeded to England. Messrs. J. Tinter and Shapoorjee S. Narielwalla, who retired by rotation, were re-elected as directors of the company. Mr. F. A. Cursetjee was appointed as auditor on a remuneration of Rs. 100 per year. A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

AT the Church Missionary Society's head-quarters in Salisbury-square, one day three weeks ago, no fewer than 20 ladies who have been accepted for service as missionaries were introduced to the committee. Never before, it is said, have so many recruits been welcomed in one body.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

JUDGMENT IN THE ADMIRALTY SUIT.

HAJI ABDOOLA HAJI ELIAS *vs.* THE S. S. DECCAN AND OTHERS.

THIS was a suit instituted by the plaintiff, the owner of the pattimar Sooltani, to recover from the defendants the sum of Rs. 10,000 for the loss of his craft, said to have been run down and sunk in the Bombay harbour on the night of the 31st October, 1891, by the steamer Deccan.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac, with Mr. Jardine, instructed by Mr. M. N. Shaklatwalla, appeared for the plaintiff; the defendants being represented by Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham.

Mr. Justice Farran, in delivering judgment in the suit, said: This suit is brought under the Admiralty jurisdiction of the High Court to recover damages for the loss sustained by the plaintiff by reason of the s. s. Deccan having come into collision with the plaintiff's pattimar Sooltani. The plaint alleges that, at the time of the collision, the Sooltani was moored in the anchorage to the north of the Prince's Dock channel, and was carrying the regulation white globular light. It also refers to a supposed defect in the steam steering gear of the Deccan. The defendants, in their written statement, allege that at the time of the collision, the s. s. Deccan was in charge of a duly appointed pilot, whose employment was compulsory, and that "the said pilot's orders were duly carried out by the crew of s. s. Deccan, and the said steam ship and her owners are not responsible for the *laches* and acts of the said pilot." They further allege that the Deccan was properly manned, and that a good look-out was kept, and that her regulation lights were burning, and that the collision was not in any way caused by the negligent acts of those on board the steamer, or by reason of any defects in her steam steering gear. "The said collision," they say, "was attributable to the Sooltani being moored without a light, and in a position in the channel where she ought not to have been moored." The issues raised, so far as is at present material, were:—1. Whether the collision was caused by the steam steering gear of the Deccan being defective? 2. Whether at the time of the collision, the Deccan was not in charge of a pilot, whose employment was compulsory? 3. Whether the collision was due to the acts, defaults, and negligence of the defendants, their servants, and agents, and in no wise due to the default of the plaintiff's servants and agents? 4. Whether the Sooltani was carrying the proper or any light at the time of the collision? 5. Whether the Sooltani was lying in the dock channel at the time of the collision? From the above pleadings and issues, it will be observed that the defendants do not allege that the collision was caused by the negligence or want of skill of the pilot; but no doubt they intend to imply that, if the collision was caused, or contributed to, by any negligence of any one on board the Deccan, such negligence was that of the pilot. The Sooltani was a native-built vessel of 71 tons. She arrived in Bombay harbour on the 23rd October, 1891, with a cargo of split bamboos and cocoanuts, and was assigned an anchorage by the Customs officer Blakeman in the free anchorage ground. This lies to the north of the dock channel. One of the questions in the case is whether, on the night of the collision, she was anchored in the channel or to the north of it. The s. s. Deccan left the Victoria Dock at about 9-35 p. m. on the night of the 31st October. At about 9-40 p. m. she ran into the Sooltani, striking her amidships on the port side. The Sooltani was at that time riding at anchor. Though the tide was flood, the Sooltani had her stern facing north, owing to an eddy which set from Cross Island. Hence the injury was on her port side. A good deal of evidence has been given to prove the position of the Sooltani at the time of the collision, with the result that, I think, it is established that she was lying out of the dock channel some 300 to 400 feet to the north of the crosses placed by Pilot Watt, on the chart Ex. A, on the north dock line. The free anchorage ground extends, according to the evidence of the senior dock master Mr. Walke, down to the north boundary line of the Prince's Dock channel; but, as a matter of practice, he stated in the Police Court, and does not seem to withdraw from it here, native craft anchor some 400 feet to the north of that line. Blakeman, the Customs officer, was rather confused in his answers, many of which seemed to be mere guesses. His evidence, however, establishes that he assigned anchorage to the Sultani in the usual ground, and, that as far as he knows, she did anchor there before the night of the collision. He does not know the limits of the Prince's Dock channel; but as it would be unusual to anchor a boat there for unloading purposes, it may be presumed that he did not assign the Sultani her moorings in the channel. The tindals of pattimars anchored in the neighbourhood of the Sultani and the Fateh Dowlat and Maimun Salamati—say that the Sooltani lay to their south, one says 12 feet, and the other 4 or 5 fathoms off. Gopal Sewdev, a kalassi in the Ippat Billi, says that his boat was lying to the west of the Soultani, in the same line, about 8 yards off. The tindal of the Savai Salamati says that he was anchord to the north-east of the Sooltani about 2 fathoms off. Most of these men are able to say that the Sooltani did not alter her position after her arrival. It would be absurd, having regard to the vague notions of such witnesses as to the distance and the relative positions of objects from and to each other, and having regard to the difficulty with which such ideas, as they have, are extracted from them by the interpreter, to give any weight to their actual statements upon such subjects. All we can say is that the five boats were in close proximity to one another. Krishna Govind seems to have a better idea of distances than the others, and he places the boats about 10 fathoms apart. His evidence on this point does not materially differ from that of Watt when the answer of the latter is taken with the margin he referred to. I don't see why these tindals should try to mislead the Court on this point, whatever may be the case, with respect to the light of the Sooltani, which they were primarily called to prove. The tindal of the Savai Salamati says that, after the collision, the Deccan and Sooltani passed quite close to his boat. I do not think that this is an invention though he may have minimised the actual distance. Watt did not see the Savai Salamati after the collision, but that, under the circumstances, is not very surprising. It is to be gathered also from the evidence of these witnesses that the Sooltani was lying rather to the southward of the other boats. Walke has charge of the channel, and it is his business to see that boats do not anchor in it, and if they do, promptly to dislodge them. He is positive that there was no pattimar lying in the channel that night. This is a witness, upon whom I feel that I can place great reliance. Avent, the then acting dock master, confirms him. It would be strange if the Sooltani had been allowed to lie in the dock channel for more than a week. There is no reason why she should alter her position after she was once anchored. The suggestions that she may have dragged her anchor is not based on any evidence. Vessels do not drag their anchors without sufficient cause. None is put forward except the tide. That is an unlikely one, and it was a rather slack tide on the 31st October. Against this we have the evidence of the pilot Leythorpe, who piloted the Roumania out about 8-45 or 9 p.m. on the night in question. He saw the Sooltani when he was steering out about 100 or 120 feet from north line of channel, and passed it, he says, about 40 feet from his beam. This is a guess, he says, in the dark. He is not certain that the buggalow was in the channel at all. There is nothing to show that this buggalow was the Sooltani but assuming that it was, his attention was not drawn to the matter until the 5th N. W. It is difficult to understand why he should then remember the distance of a buggalow which was not even reported to him as being in his track. Captain Keyser, who was on board the Deccan, and was called by the defendants, says in cross-examination that he was on the stern, and a minute or two before the collision noticed the green and white lights of Prince's dock channel. These lights are visible when the vessel is on the north line. The rudder of the Deccan was then hard aport, but the vessel was coming up very slowly from the north-easterly course which she had been in considerably to the north of the northern limit of the channel. Watt, the pilot, would not swear to the Police Court that the Sooltani was lying in the channel. There he would only swear that she was "according to the lights." Almost the same evidence was given by him in cross-examination as by Keyser. A minute or so before the accident, he saw the green and white lights. If that were so, in the following minute he must have run entirely into the green light. No doubt, Watt says, that at the moment of the collision, he saw 2-3 green and 1-3 white light; but having regard to the other evidence to which I have referred, and to Watt's evidence here not coinciding with the reports he made immediately after the accident, I cannot accept that statement as accurate. I have arrived at the conclusion that the collision occurred outside the Dock channel. It is possible to fix the place of the collision with some degree of approximate accuracy. (Reads and comments upon the evidence.) Accepting this evidence, as I do, the accident must have occurred somewhere in a straight line drawn from the spot where Walke stood on the wharf to the Bushire. Watt says that he was 700 to 900 feet from the Bushire when the collision occurred. Measuring back 800 feet from the Bushire, whose position has been obtained by actual measurement, the place of the accident is arrived at—about 350 feet to the north of the spot indicated by Watt on the chart. I may remark that Walke's plan is a little misleading. (Gives reasons for the remark.) The next point to determine is whether the Sooltani carried a light? There is a mass of contradictory evidence upon this question. My conclusion from it is that she did not carry one. (Reads and comments upon the evidence.) Having determined these preliminary points, I have now to consider whether the s. s. Deccan was to blame for the collision; and if so, whether the defendants can shelter themselves under the plea that the Deccan was under the charge of a pilot, whose employment was compulsory at the time of the collision. On leaving the Victoria Dock, the Deccan starboarded a little so as to bring herself into the line to reach the Prince's Dock channel. The most usual and correct course then to pursue is, when that channel is reached, to alter the vessel's head so that, when the vessel is in the centre of the Prince's Dock channel, the stem may be in a direct line to proceed down it in an easterly direction. This is effected by porting the helm at the proper time. The pilot Watt says that he did give the order to port. Notwithstanding this the vessel, instead of heading down the centre of the Prince's Dock channel, reached its northern line, and crossing it ran into the free anchorage ground for native craft and collided with the Sooltani at or near the point I have described. Al-though the most correct course is to pass down the centre or nearly the centre of the Prince's Dock channel, that course cannot always be observed, and vesse's pass down to the north of the centre; and, according to the evidence of Walke, are not in fault even if they cross the north line, provided they do not come into collision, which, as I understand it, means that the harbour to the north of the channel in not expected to be, and is not kept clear for their passage. To steer, therefore, to the north of the line is to run a certain degree of colliding with some of the craft usually anchored there. This risk ends as soon as you get beyond the line of native craft. It would appear, therefore, to be rash navigation purposely to adopt the course which the Deccan followed, specially at night, and particularly so if, as deposed to by Master Pilot Piper, 95 per cent. of the native craft do not carry a light. This, however, seems to be a gross exaggeration. It was not in this case the object of either side to prove that the pilot was in fault. Mr. Inverarity only put it tentatively that if it was an error of judgment on the pilot's part, the defendants are not liable for it. The plaintiff's desire was to show that the pilot was not to blame at all, so as to throw the whole blame upon the ship and her crew. I say, therefore, without deciding the question, as it was not really argued, that it seems to have been an error to have allowed the Deccan to cross the north line of the Prince's Dock channel at the point at the angles at which she did cross it, especially as she crossed it with her helm hard aport, and only slowly coming round. Mr. Carnac, for the plaintiff, contended that the Deccan took this course because her steering gear had got jammed, or was otherwise out of order. Her steam steering machinery, as a fact, had been injured in the dock, and in consequence of this she was steered out by the hand steering apparatus which was being worked on the lower bridge. This was known to the pilot. The pilot says the Deccan ran to the extreme north of the channel, or, as I have found, beyond it, partly because he wished to give the beacon light a wide berth, there being mud in that part of the channel, and partly owing to the eddy from Cross Island, and partly because the vessel, owing to her deep draught (25 feet 5 inches) was "smelling the mud," that is to say, the influence of the ground prevented the vessel from readily obeying her helm when it was ported. Mr. Carnac urged that this explanation was quite insufficient. He pointed out that there was, according to Walke, 25 feet 7 inches on the sill of the Victoria Dock, and in the channel, owing to silt, only 18 inches less depth. This would give 1 feet 11 inches of water under the Deccan in the channel. A vessel can pass through the silt. Walke says also that, in some parts of the channel, where the tenth leading line of Prince's Dock and Victoria Dock intersect near the bull beacon, there may have been, on account of the silt, 3 feet less water than on the sills of Victoria Dock. This is the place to which the pilot was told to give a wide berth. Walke says that, in very shallow water, a vessel answers her helm less readily than in deep water. He does not define more closely. Leythorpe says that he does not think that a vessel, drawing 25 feet 5 inches, would have had any difficulty that night in answering her helm, under her draught of 2 feet, he says, would enable her to steer right enough if her gear were in order. Now, if the helm did not work properly, that would be the fault of the ship, and if that contributed to the collision, the owners would be to blame. (The Merchant Prince: Prob, 1892, p. 179.) Mr. Inverarity has, however, called evidence to show that the hand-steering gear of the Deccan had been tried before leaving Dock, and that it was in good order; and Watt, the pilot, says it worked all right after the collision, when he was proceeding down the harbour and out to sea, and that when he gave the order hard aport before the collision, the order was obeyed. He got an answer from the wheel that the helm was hard over. This is the state of the evidence. The law as to the "onus" is stated in one of the cases I cited. I take it from the judgment of Lord Selborne in Clyde Navigation Company *vs.* Barclay, App. Cs., p. 795. (Reads the law.) In the view I take of this case, it is not necessary for me to come to a positive finding upon the question whether a defect in the steering apparatus caused or contributed to cause the Deccan to steer the course she pursued, involving danger to native craft; but adopting the law as to the "onus" of proof above laid down, I incline to hold that the Deccan's course was pursued too long and too far to the northward, in part because the pilot, owing to his desire to give the north beacon a wide berth, kept rather longer than necessary in the direction in which he steadied the Deccan just after leaving the dock, and because the hand-gear—did not operate as rapidly and efficiently as steam gear would have done, and mainly because the Deccan did not, when the helm was put hard aport, at once answer to it owing to her deep draught in rather shallow water, and that the hand-gear worked well enough. In this view the course pursued and followed without stopping would be attributable to an error of judgment on the part of the pilot. Mr. Carnac further urged that from the circumstances of this case, the legitimate and reasonable inference arises that a good look-out was not kept upon the Deccan, and that the absence of such a look-out contributed to the collision. There was no moon. (Refers to the evidence as to the night of the 31st October.) I think, therefore, that it is pretty clear that the Sultani ought to have been seen at least 400 to 500 feet off by the look-out on the Deccan, even though she did not carry a light; that is to say, as the Deccan was travelling about 50 feet per minute, about a minute before the collision. She would then have been in the direct line of the steamer's course, and ought to have been instantaneously reported to the pilot. The pilot says that, while his helm was hard aport, the chief officer cried out from the forecastle head, "There is a boat close under the bow, we will be into her," and that he had just time to stop the engines before the collision occurred. (Refers to and comments upon the evidence.) From this evidence, it would appear that the Sultani was reported quite too late to avoid the collision. That is the pilot's account. If the chief officer were here, he might give a different version. That I cannot even conjecture. To throw the blame on the pilot and excuse themselves, the defendants must show that the pilot, and not the chief officer, was in fault. In answer to a question put by myself—I had him recalled for the purpose—the pilot said—"If the Sultani had shown a light when we were within 400 to 500 feet off from her, there is not the slightest doubt but that I could have avoided the collision. I should have stopped the vessel, let one or both anchors go, and gone full speed astern." A proper report from the chief officer would have had the same effect as a light given in time. Under those circumstances I cannot hold that the defendants have proved that the collision was due to the fault of the pilot only; and they cannot effectually defend themselves under the plea of compulsory pilotage. Upon the pattimar there was a statutory obligation to carry a light. Rule 42 of the Bombay Port Rules, published under Act 12 of 1885, requires that all vessels of whatever rig or denomination, when moored in the harbour, shall exhibit a white light in a globular lantern. Act 10 of 1889 is now substituted for it; but by section 3, all notifications made under the repealed Act, are treated as made under the Act of 1819. It is, I think, clear upon the evidence that the absence of this light contributed to the accident, and both vessels must, therefore, be held to blame, with the usual result that the damages must be divided between them. As in this case, the Deccan has not suffered any, she will be condemned in half the damaged sustained by the Sultani. According to the usual rule in such cases, each party will bear his own costs.

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MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 30.

Stotham, Major, Bo, R H A, on leave, from Mhow.
Talbot, Lieut, 1st Bo Lanc, on leave, from Deolali.
O'Brien, Lieut, Bo, Lanc Regt, on leave, from Deolali.

JULY 31.

Burrows, Capt, Bo, R A, on duty, from Nasirabad.
Kreyer, Capt, 20th Bo I, on duty, from Nasirabad.
Stuart, Lieut, R A, on duty, from England.
Toker, Col, Bengal, Mily Dept, to join, from England.
Adamson, Surgn-Capt, Ms, Medical Staff, on medical certificate, from England.
Moberley, Major, Ms, R A, from leave, from England.
Tate, Capt, Bengal, 15th B I, from leave, from England.
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SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 8, HUMMUM STREET.

On FRIDAY, the 5th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.

1 case coloured cotton flannel.
1 " white mulls.
6 " white ground prints.
1 " waterproof coats.
5 bales grey shirtings.
3 " Turkey red yarn.
100 casks cement.

On account and at the risk of Hajee Esmail Saboo and by order of Mr Otto Martin—
930 empty bran bags of the Royal Flour Mills.

AUCTION SALE of CHAINS, Manilla ropes, wire rope, blocks teak and satin wood polished, saloon-fittings, brass skylight gratings, coir matting and canvas, old iron work and wood, &c., &c.

On SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction in the British India Steam Navigation Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, the following stores, &c.

Cable chain, manilla, coir, hemp and wire rope, two three-fold and single purchase blocks, gin, snatch and single blocks, mast head and globe lamps, sheep and hen pens, flag lockers, boat oars, teakwood ladder, a quantity of teak and satin wood polished, saloon fittings, panels, doors, bunk fittings, settee backs, swinging glass racks, brass skylight gratings, washhand stands, teakwood gratings, boats manuals, coir matting and canvass, old iron work and wood, &c., &c.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, August 2, 1892.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, AUG. 1.

No market advices by wire are to hand through Reuter beyond those chronicled in our report, under Saturday evening's date; and there will be none to-morrow from London or Liverpool, to-day being a Bank holiday at home.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Dec.	Rs.	4,91,728
" " Branches	Inc.	"	5,34,325
Other Deposits	"	"	4,24,843
Government Securities	"	"	18,035
Loans "	"	"	37,85,544
Bills Discounted	Dec.	"	8,61,224
Cash with other Banks	"	"	1,44,662
Cash and Currency Notes	"	"	23,44,127

If, instead of a considerable increase in the Presidency Bank's Cash Balance, to which we have lately became accustomed, the Statement of Affairs issued this afternoon shows a diminution of some 23½ lakhs, this must not be taken as indicative of an increased demand for money for the ordinary requirements of trade, or as a sign that the current which had set in towards a still easier feeling in the market, evidenced by lower terms of accommodation has commenced to turn. On the contrary, it will be seen from the figures given above, that in Bills Discounted there had been a much larger decrease than in either of the two preceding weeks, while a material amount had been added to Private Deposits, making together an addition to the Balance of 12¾ lakhs; this however was much more than counterbalanced by an increase of over three times that amount in Loans which, as usual of late in the last week of the month, have been greatly augmented in connection with the Government Paper settlement. A decrease of five lakhs in Public Deposits at the Head Office was more than met by an increase at the Branches.

COTTON.—There has again been but little doing in this market to-day, though the feeling is steady, and prices are still unchanged. Exporters have bought only 100 bales of Bengal, at Rs. 150-70; while the Mills have taken 1,600 bales, consisting of 600 Julgaum, at Rs. 177-81; 400 each of Cutchgaum, at Rs. 176½; and Nugger, at Rs. 170; and 100 each of Veerumgaum, at Rs. 180; and Bengal, at Rs. 170½ per candy.

The telegraphic reports to hand this morning from the Bengal Cotton districts, where more or less rain had fallen since the middle of last week, are of a favourable tenor, it being stated that sowing was making good progress at Agra; that the plants were healthy at Delhi (where a smaller area has been sown this season); and that they were flourishing at Cawnpore and Beawar. In the Oomrawttee circle also, although more rain was needed in the Dhulia and Barsee districts, and its absence in the latter was causing some anxiety, the crop, on the whole, was flourishing; as it was also at Broach, where the weather was seasonable. Crop reports from the Dhollera circle are absent, except from the Wadwan district where the plants were flourishing; but it is stated that sufficient rain had fallen at Bhownugger, while at Virumgaum a break in the wet weather was needed.

WHEAT has again been taken by exporters to a moderate extent in a steady market, and without any change in rates.

SEEDS have been quiet in tone, and only a small business has been passing to-day; but prices are unaltered for all descriptions.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,078	bales.
Wheat	22,560	cwts.
Linseed	4,139	"
Rapeseed	4,092	"
Poppyseed	819	"
Groundnuts	760	"
Castorseed	538	"
Rice	2,097	"

FREIGHTS are quiet at previous quotations, but there is hardly anything doing.

EXCHANGE opened this morning with a steadier feeling, at 1s. 2 29-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 2 15-16d. for Demand, and at 1s. 3 3-32d. for three months' sight Credits, and a little business in Mercantile Paper has transpired at the last-named rate; but in Bank remittance we have heard of nothing having been done, though the rates were raised 1-32d.; and the market closed steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 2 31-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 15-16d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 3 1-32d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 3 3-32d.	"
Francs do.	1·58½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady, but, as usual after the monthly settlement, with not much fresh business doing. Fours have been quoted at 106 3-16 for Money, and 106 for Account, but left off 1-16 per cent. higher; while 105¾ has again been named for 4½ per Cents.

SHARES.—There has been some enquiry for Cotton Mill Scrip to-day, and we note an advance of Rs. 20 in Framji Petit, and Khatao Mucconji; of Rs. 15 in Manockji Petit; of Rs. 7½ in Luckmidas; and of Rs. 5 in Queen. Mofussil Press are also Rs. 5 higher. Otherwise the market is quiet and unchanged.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 2.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

For Dismissal.

252-89—Little, S F and N—Damudhur Anundjee and another vs Dinshaw Pestonjee Batha—Nanu and H.
380-89—Nanu and H—Dinshaw Pestonjee Batha vs Damodhur Anundjee and another—Little S F and N.

Short Causes.

393-92—In person—Foosa Jeoga and others vs Sayajee Gerjajee Dhore.
310-92—Framjee and M—Abdul Wahab bin Ahmed Mooshari and others vs Nawrojee Framjee Ardeshir.
314-92—M H Khan—Ambavahoo vs Lukhmidas Jethanand and another
316-92—Mansukhlal D and J—Mansukhlal Mugullal Munshi and another vs Lolbai—Brown and M
324-92—M H Khan—Thakoridas Lillaram and others vs Choyetram Dayaram Jaishung.

Postponed Long Causes.

610-90—Payne G and S—Damjee Ramjee vs Tejpal Khetsey and another—Binshankar and K.
187-93—Crawford B and Co—The Kathiawar Trading Co, Ld vs Veerchand Deepchand—Bhaishunker and K.
519-90—Crawford B and Co—Harry Arbuthnot Acworth vs Haji Fatoh Mahomed Rahimtula—Thakoredas D and C.
186-91—H S Dikshit—Purushram Withoba vs Jamasji Kursetji and another—Payne G and S.
607-91—Crawford B and Co—John Moir and another vs Purshotam Govindjee—Brown and M.
263-90—Tyabjee D and J—Kissandas Sukdeo vs Laljee Kutchra and others—Thakoredas D and C.
552-91—In person—Jakaria Moosa vs Dadabhoy Nusserwanji Contractor—Payne G and S.
615-91—J C Cama—Hormusjee Fakirjee and another vs Pirozsha Ruttonjee Sagoo—Brown and M.
83-91—Bicknell and M—Manekbai and another vs Bai Bhikajee—Wadia and G.
646-90—Ardasir H and D—Abdoor Rahmon bin Bapu Sahib Toangayker and others vs Rahiabibi and others—Nanu and H.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Testamentary Suits.

3-92—T D and Cama—Amtoolabhai, widow of the deceased, vs Amtoobai, daughter of the deceased—Tyabjee and D.
13-91—Little, S, F and N—Anoosiabai, widow vs Tyabai and Munjeelabai—Kasinath J.
22-91—Edgelow and G—Khanson Bhowan vs Ghellabhai Atmaram—Chitnis M and M.

Postponed Long Causes.

543-91—Wadia and G—Jehangir Nusserwanjee Mody vs C A Boyd and another—Little, S F and N.
587-91—Janardhan and A—Dhunjeebhoy Framjee vs T J Walsh and others—Bicknell and M.
235-90—Chitnis M and M—Javerbai vs Kablibai and another—Bhaishunker and K and L, S, F and N.
27-90—Bhaishunker and K—Kublibai vs Javerbai—Chitnis M and M.
392-91—Bhaishunker and K—Kublibai vs Javerbai and another—Little, S, F and N and C M and M.
67-9191—M H Khan—Leherchand Luckmichand alias Oojeen vs Bai Javerbai—Craigie, L and O.
364-91—Janardhan and A—Sukhanand Gurmukhrai vs Haridas Nathoobhoy.
525-91—Wadia and G—Poohajee Bayramjee Battliwalla vs Pherosha Framjee Battliwalla—Chitnis M and M.
184-92—Mansukhlal D and J—Bhima Oka and others vs Gangabai and another—In person.
163-92—Little S F and N—Gokuldas Madhowjee vs Lilladhur Shamjee and others—Muljee and R—B and K—In person.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY, JULY 31.

10 p.m.	80·2

MONDAY NIGHT, AUG. 1.

6 a.m.	76·9
10 a.m.	78·9
2 p.m.	80·5
4 p.m.	80·3

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

SETTNA—MEHTA—July 31, at the residence of the bridegroom's father, 12, Bellasis Road, Byculla, Manockjee, the son of Mr. Rustamjee Dosabhoy Settna, of Bombay, to Munijeh, third daughter of Mr. Nowrojee Burjorjee Mehta, of Rangoon.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

MICHELL—June 9, at Trewirgie, Redruth, the wife of T Michell, Executive Engineer, Indian Public Works Department, of a daughter (still-born).
SEARIGHT—July 5, at Brookside, Chester, the wife of G L Searight, P W D, Bengal, of a son (still-born).

MARRIAGES.

BLACKHALL—CALDWELL—July 2, at Christ Church Lancaster Gate, London, by the Rev C J Ridgeway, M A, Vicar, W S D Blackhall, of 5, Craven Hill Gardens, London to Constance Blanche Marguerite, elder daughter of the late J C Caldwell, Staff Surgeon, R N.
CHRISTOPHER—CHENEVIX-TRENCH—July 7, at St Peter's, Eaton-square, Capt A C Christopher, Seaforth Highlanders, to Melesina Ethel Maud, daughter of late P C Chenevix-Trench, of Botley, Hants.
GILL—ROBERTSON—July 4, at the parish church of St John, Hampstead, Rev H S D Gill, son of late F T Gill, of Berks, and grandson of late Major-Gen Sir J Sutherland, K L S, Deputy Surveyor-General of India, to Julia Hoyes, daughter of J C Robertson, of Hampstead.
PINHORN—BRYANT—July 7, at Christ Church, Marylebone, E Pinhorn, M R C S, L R C P (Lond), L S A, of Cambridge-terrace, Dover, to Susan Catherine Victoire, widow of Lieut-Col G F Bryant, Indian Army (2nd Belooch Regt).
SCOBIE—MACEVEN—June 29, at the parish church, Polmont, D M Scobie, P W D, Berar, India, son of late J Scobie, Lochinver, to Joan, daughter of late A MacEwen, Assynt, Sutherlandshire.

DEATHS.

BEAN—July 13, at Cheltenham, Maj J H Bean, Madras retired.
ELDERTON—July 7, Alan Elderton, Captain, 7th Bengal N I.
HUNTLY—July 11, at Birmingham, Georgina Louisa Huntly, wife of a A Mackenzie, K C S I, Chief Commissioner of Burmah.
NICHOLSON—July 7, at Mornington, Leckhampton, Cheltenham, W Nicholson, C E, Eastern Bengal State Railway.
WINMARLEIGH—July 11, at Winmarleigh, Lancashire, Right Hon Lord Winmarleigh, aged 90.
WOLLASTON—July 8, at Bournemouth, E O Wollaston, late Capt, Bengal Army, aged 71.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1892.

It is difficult to understand what practical or patriotic purpose can be served by an Anglo-Indian journal seeking to discredit the Government of India in the eyes of its subjects and its allies, by a gratuitous assumption that the Hazaras will be massacred and their women ravished by the Amir's troops; and that the Government will look on unmoved:—"The Amir knows by experience that the Government of India is an adept in the art of not seeing unpleasant things. It must not be supposed, however, that the Amir would bear any less resentment against the Government of India, because the latter's orders were so easily evaded [in respect to the severities after the suppression of Ishak Khan's insurrection]. His sense of the insult and degradation of the attempted control of his domestic policy would be the more likely to find expression in overt acts, from the fact that the Government of India is so slow to follow up words by deeds. He would owe it to his own dignity in the eyes of his subjects, to show that the orders of the Government of India had no real weight with him." What course the writer would really prefer to see taken it is impossible to say. If the Hazaras prove successful it is asserted that "all the country between Kandahar and Kabul will be up. The Amir will be discredited. Kabul, Kandahar, and Herat will be denuded of troops, the great Ghilzai tribes will rise, so will the Kizibashes of Kandahar," &c., &c., Ishak Khan, Russian officers, and no end of troubles will arise in endless vista. If the Amir succeeds he will destroy "a brave race fighting for freedom" amid circumstances of far worse atrocity than any in Bulgarian history. "The triumph of the Amir cannot be contemplated without disgust, nor the triumph of the Hazaras without dismay." Armed interference is impossible; intervention useless. If an army be sent from India to crush the Hazaras, the whole of the tribes will rise against them, and the Russians will come on the scene as the protectors of the tribesmen. If we take the side of the brave race fighting for freedom, our "faithfull ally" will be overthrown and our policy of a strong and united Afghanistan sacrificed; the only resource is for the Government of India to "endorse"—not formulate or carry out—"a strong policy whose object is to stop bloodshed and fulfil the duty of a civilising Power in the East." The Government of India should now assert itself and order peace." The whole burden of the article—which we are amazed to read in the *Civil and Military Gazette*—is that the Government of India is powerless or apathetic, or both. This is not the way to strengthen the hand of the Government and maintain its authority and prestige in the eyes of cut-throats and ravishers. As if to encourage the Russian emissaries coming from beyond the frontier, whom the writer sees with prophetic eye, he is at the pains to tell them that if the Amir and the Hazaras need pay no heed to the Government of India, Russia has now nothing to fear from Great Britain "Although the Government of India may be inclined to leave the Hazaras and the Amir to stew in their own juice, is this attitude of cynical apathy likely to be imitated by Russia? With Mr. Gladstone in power—the same Mr. Gladstone who recognised in Russia a 'divine figure from the North' descending to revenge Bulgarian atrocities upon the 'unspeakable Turk'—the Russian Government would only meet with sympathy from the British Ministry if they despatched troops into Afghanistan to put an end to the Amir's cruelties upon the defeated Hazaras. To begin with, Mr. Gladstone does not believe in the reality of the 'Russian menace.' In the second place he would deny that England can be pledged in honour to protect the Amir in evil-doing. Thirdly, he would refuse to regard a Russian invasion for the humane purpose of saving a brave people from massacre, as an 'unprovoked aggress ion.'" The Russians will probably have a better memory than this rabid writer. They will not forget that when the Bulgarian atrocities were of more recent date than they are now, Mr. Gladstone took a vote of eleven millions sterling for war, to avenge Penjdeh. If war did not actually follow, it was because Lord Dufferin and the Amir, in conference at Rawalpindi, concurred in the opinion that the loss of three hundred men in a skirmish, however regrettable, did not make it necessary to deluge two Continents in blood.

ARRANGEMENTS are in progress for the second Industrial Conference, which is to be held at Poona early in September. The subjects for consideration are seven. First comes the necessity for broadening the present basis of education by a commercial branch. This subject will be taken up with the view of accomplishing for commercial aspirants what technical instruction does for industrial. It seems rather incongruous to find that the subject immediately following commercial instruction is "the necessity of maintaining the Hindu caste system as an institution for the development of the material progress of the country." The caste system has manifold uses and social advantages, which can be set off against patent drawbacks, but assuredly it is not an institution which of itself can help forward material progress in the present phase of civilisation. Factory Legislation comes third on the list of subjects to be submitted to the Conference. The advantages to natives of India to be derived from the establishment of native agencies for the distribution of commercial products will next be considered. "Silver money," "How the people and the Government can co-operate to develope the mineral resources of the country," and the "Tobacco Trade" complete the programme. It is claimed for the first Industrial Conference that through the agency of the Association a number of productive concerns have been established, better facilities afforded for the collection and dissemination of useful information, and a large number of educated men have been drawn into "independent pursuits." The success attained in this direction encourages the organisers of the Conference to endeavour to arouse the attention of the native community to the necessity for giving commercial education to the young men who now grow up without any training whatever for commercial pursuits, and obtain for that branch of education an equality with agricultural and technical instruction now given as part of the course sanctioned and supported by Government. Trained producers, it is contended, are practically helpless without trained distributors. As matters are now there are few native firms with a sufficient knowledge of the markets of the world, the facilities of communication and transit, and financial and banking concerns, and in the absence of commercial training there are few qualified to guide and advise in such matters. The organizers of the Conference—at which the caste question as we have just seen is to come up for discussion,—state "from personal knowledge" that village Bunnias and the Shettia of the towns are men of narrow vision, who know nothing of the civilised world. The world of mines and manufactures are unknown to them, "want of commercial education makes them blind, and their notions of caste rules keep them so." Therefore it is intended that "the revival of the true principles of caste" shall be discussed together with proposals for the introduction of a system of commercial education. It is admitted and deplored that the religious sentiment is so strong that when it is seen that education acts as a solvent on the caste system, there are those who prefer to do without modern education rather than give up caste. The whole Vaeshyan community has for that reason held aloof from education. The promoters of the Poona industrial movement will now set themselves to demonstrate that the preservation of caste and commercial or technical education need not necessarily be opposing forces, but if properly controlled can concur, and add strength one to the other. Without sea-voyages and residence in foreign countries it is, they admit, well nigh impossible for Indian merchants to establish business agencies of their own in the great commercial centres of the world. "The genuine Indian abhorrence to liquor and meat, which are supposed to be indispensable in frigid northern climates" chiefly deters Hindus from going abroad. "Piety and a strong religious faith," say the innovators with much charity, "induce people to be content with a virtuous adversity in preference to a prosperity that brings these vices in their train." These pious souls will now be informed that the success of the temperance and vegetarian societies in England and America gives ground for the assurance that so far from becoming meat-eaters and liquor-drinkers, Hindus engaged in commerce in England and on the Continent will be able to convert meat-eaters and liquor-drinkers from the error of their ways. For great is the force of good example.

THE selection of Sir Charles Pritchard to succeed Sir Charles Crosthwaite on the Governor-General's Council, will not take our readers by surprise. The Bombay Government will lose the services of an able and energetic administrator, while the Public Works Department of the Government of India will have the advantage of an experience acquired in thirty-four years of laborious service in the Bombay Presidency. The Department which will be under his special charge is not now for the first time filled by a Bombay civilian, Sir Theodore Hope having retired from it only in 1888. It must be a satisfaction to Sir Charles Pritchard that before his departure from this Presidency he was favoured with the opportunity, denied him in all his previous career, of explaining and defending his much criticised revenue policy. He made it clear even to his most bitter opponents that he was actuated throughout by an honest desire to discharge his duty to the State and to the country according to his view of the public interest. The Abkari Bill will confront him again at Simla, where he will have to consider the representations of the *Sarvajanik Sabha* which has memorialised the Government of India to veto that measure which he has just successfully piloted through the Bombay Legislative Council.

THE China papers to hand by yesterday's mail were wroth over an announcement which has just been made in the Peking official journal regarding the disposal of the funds raised for the relief of sufferers by recent floods. Kyang-yi, the Governor of Kiangsu, had reported that finding that in his province the question of irrigation is one of importance, he has caused the beds of several rivers to be improved by dredging operations. All these are specified, and it is stated that the excavations admeasure a hundred and sixty thousand feet. The cost of this work amounted to Tls. 38,600, and as the Governor had not any funds for the purpose he paid for the work "out of the remaining sums of the fund of voluntary contributions" collected in 1889 for the benefit of sufferers from inundation. "The money thus employed" concludes the notification, "it is intended to restore by the proceeds of the land-tax and by voluntary gifts." This sounds all very well, and if the statement were made in good faith there cannot be much to object to in the arrangement unless it be that the money ought not to have been devoted to any other purpose than that for which it was subscribed. But our contemporaries do not give the Governor of Kiangsu credit for good faith. The *Celestial Empire*, in particular, is loud in denunciation of the Governor as it protested, at the time the fund was raised, against "the blind shovelling of the shekels into the eleemosynary hat." It then demanded that the givers should have some sort of control or supervision over the distribution of the funds, prophesying with a lively apprehension that only a small portion of the whole would ever find its way into the pockets of those for whom it was intended. "Official interception" is the term used in Shanghai to convey the idea of misappropriation, and the mandarins as a class are accused of the very grave offence of robbing the poor-box. No official account has been given as to the manner in which the large sums raised were distributed, and it is only by the publication of the notification we have referred to that the subscribers to the fund became aware that there was still a balance in hand. The China papers assert, as a well-known fact, that the cost of the Chinkiang riots was defrayed out of this identical Foreign Famine Relief Fund. No account was ever called for from the officials, nor was any ever offered. It is in vain that particulars are now asked for. It is also asserted that of a former fund raised for the specific purpose of relieving famine-stricken people, a balance of two lakhs of taels was found to be in existence, and was used by the Viceroy of the North to defray the cost of destroying locusts. The Shanghai paper desires to know who benefitted by the interest on this money all the time it was lying unused, and what has been done with the balance, which ought still to be available for strictly charitable purposes. The subscribers have a right to know that money raised for charity is not misapplied, and a committee of British or other European residents in China should be furnished with a statement of the operations, and a duly certified balance-sheet of income and expenditure.

THE report of the Inventions and Modern Designs Office does not speak much for the inventive genius of the natives or the dwellers in India, and we doubt if there be as many applications for leave to file specifications in the course of a year in India as there are in a week in England. The total number was 347, an increase of forty-four on the year. Of these sixteen were for the treatment of cotton and fibrous materials; twelve for inventions connected with railways; and nine for punka-pulling, a branch in which there is surely room for nine patents per day, for notwithstanding punka-pulling pagents are plentiful as the sands upon the seashore, none of them seem to have the slightest effect upon the art as it is practised in India. So far as it goes the Indian Patents Office is satisfactorily conducted. A museum for exhibits has been provided, and lists of applications and specifications have been drawn up in a form convenient for public inspection. The fees have yielded in the past year between thirteen and fourteen thousand rupees, and the Government of India has every reason to congratulate itself on having provided facilities for the acquirement of patent rights with reasonable cost and rapidity. The facilities, unfortunately, are in advance of requirements.

MORE than usual interest was displayed in the American inter-University boat race when it was understood that the winners were to row the successful crew of the Oxford and Cambridge race. Oxford won, and when challenged expressed its readiness to pull against either of the American crews. The contest between Yale and Harvard came off just before the last mail left, and the American journals teem with details of the race and piquant criticisms not only of the work of the collective oarsmen but of each individual, to which are added personal particulars of everyone of them. Mr. Graves, we are told, has solid shoulders and square chest, but is rather light below the waist. He more

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE LORD MAYOR.

LONDON, Aug. 1.

The Right Hon. David Evans, Lord Mayor of London, has been created a Knight Commander of Saint Michael and Saint George.

SPEECH BY MR. O'BRIEN.

Mr. W. O'Brien, in a speech at Mallow yesterday, said that Home Rule must be the first work of the Session, and that any attempt to shunt it would result in the ejection of the Cabinet; nevertheless the Irish members would assist in forwarding the Radical Bills.

Only discord among the Irish members can, he said, wreck Home Rule.

MR. GLADSTONE.

Mr. Gladstone is still confined to his bed, but is almost well, and receives his political friends daily.

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM.

The Emperor William arrived at Cowes this morning, and will remain on board his yacht, his visit being quite unofficial.

THE WEATHER IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 31.

The weather here is slightly cooler.

PRINCE BISMARCK AT JENA.

BERLIN, July 31.

Prince Bismarck has paid a visit to Jena, where he was received with boundless enthusiasm. In a speech he made he hotly attacked the clericals and said he remains a faithful servant of the Emperor, but would continue to sharply criticize his advisers.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Aug. 1.

The death is announced of Dr. John Forbes Watson.

[Dr. Forbes Watson, M.A., M.D., LL.D., received a commission in the Bombay Army Medical Service on the completion of his studies, and after serving at Ahmednagar and Khangur was appointed Assistant Surgeon, at the J. J. Hospital, and successively Lecturer and Professor at Grant Medical College. Subsequently he became Reporter on the Products of India and Director of the India Museum. He was the originator of the Imperial Institute idea.]

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 1.

Colonel Moore, who has been deputed by Government for examining the Poona Cantonment Fund, has been directed to revert to his appointment as Pension Paymaster, in the Southern Konkan.

Lieutenant Wyndham, 5th Bombay Light Infantry, who has been officiating in place of Colonel Moore, has been ordered to rejoin his regiment.

The following transfers of administrative Officers of the Commissariat Transport Department will take place during the ensuing autumn:—Colonel C. F. Hughes, Commissary-General, from Bombay to Madras; Lieut.-Colonel T. F. Hobday, Commissary-General, Eastern Circle, from Bombay; Colonel A. A. Bruce, Commissary-General, from Madras to Eastern Circle, Bombay.

His Excellency the Viceroy has been pleased to nominate Second-Lieutenant Glasfurd, North Lancashire Regiment, attached, on probation, to the 3rd Bombay Light Infantry, for appointment as officiating Wing Officer, 4th Hyderabad Contingent.

Second-Lieutenant Burn, Gloster Regiment, is a candidate for the appointment in the Indian Staff Corps, in the Bombay Presidency.

Colonel Leigh Hunt has ceased to be employed, with effect from the 1st ultimo, on vacating his appointment as Superintendent of Pensions, Madras.

Lieutenant Walker, Royal Munster Fusiliers, is an applicant for an appointment to a Cavalry Regiment.

CELEBRATION OF "MINDEN DAY."

The second battalion Lancashire Fusiliers celebrated their anniversary of "Minden Day," yesterday. Every Officer, non-commissioned officer, and man wore roses in their helmets, and officers' chargers as well as band instruments were also decorated with roses. A large number of spectators turned out to witness the trooping of colours, amongst whom were H. E. the Governor, H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, Major General Blundell, Officers of the District, and Station Staff. The colours was brought from the officers' mess, and placed at a distance. Colonel Goldsmith, commanding the regiment, took his position near the saluting point, where the regiment marched-past with colours. Their Excellencies the Governor and the Commander-in-Chief thanked Colonel Goldsmith on the perfect manner in which the whole ceremony was gone through. Colonel Goldsmith and officers of the regiment entertained numerous guests at "chota hazri" in the afternoon. The Lancashire Fusiliers held sports, which were also largely attended. Several amusing events came off, one of which was open to officers, *viz.*, the bullock race. Five competed, namely, Mr. Moore, as the White Indian Juggler; Mr. Sargent, as Our Boys; Mr. Newnham, as a Fusilier on a Spree; Mr. Taggart, as Hatter; and Mr. Pottinger, as a Mexican Cow-boy. It was won by Mr. Sargent, who was awarded with a silver cup. Mrs. Goldsmith distributed the prizes.

THE POLO TOURNAMENT AT POONA.

The first polo match of the season between the Poona Gymkhana and the 7th Hussars was played this afternoon before a large number of spectators. The Gymkhana was represented by Mr. Gabb, forward; Captain LeGallais, second; Captain Baxter, third; and Mr. Griffith, back; and the 7th Hussars by Mr. Crawley, forward; Mr. Beresford, second; Mr. Brooke, third; and Captain Poore, back. The 7th Hussars won by four goals to three. Mr. Beresford hit three goals and Mr. Brooke one for the Hussars. Captain LeGallais, Captain Baxter, and Mr. Gabb, scored each one goal.

THE POONA SKY RACES.

A complaint was lodged against Pekin's rider in last Saturday's sky meeting. The decision was given to-day by the stewards against Pekin, which was disqualified for the second place, and the second place was given to Mistletoe, and the third to Gold.

SIR CHARLES PRITCHARD GOES TO THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

SIMLA, Aug. 1.

Sir Charles Pritchard has been selected to succeed Sir Charles Crosthwaite as member of the Governor-General's Council.

A RAILWAY FROM DERA ISMAIL KHAN TO GOMAL PASS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 1.

A railway to connect Dera Ismail Khan with the Gomal will probably be aligned direct to Mirtaza, opposite the eastern end of the Pass, instead of through the tank further to the north.

RELIEFS FOR THE GOMAL PASS.

Continuous rain has prevented the force, under orders for the Gomal Pass, from leaving Dera Ismail Khan. On Friday night the country was waterlogged, and a start cannot be made until the road was fit for the transport animals to move with safety.

THE AMIR AND THE HAZARAS.

The Amir is said to have summoned the Governor of Farrah to Kabul to explain the Chaghai affair, in which a number of the Sinjaranis were carried off as prisoners from the British territory. The captives meanwhile have been sent to Kandahar, presumably with a view to their getting released.

THE SIMLA WATER-WORKS AND SEWAGE SCHEME.

Engineers in charge of the Simla Water-Works and the Sewage Scheme promise to have them ready by the opening of the next season. The total cost is about six lakhs.

A BRAHMIN WIDOW REMARRIAGE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Aug. 1.

An important step in the Hindu social reform movement was taken yesterday in the principal Brahmin quarter of Madras. A Brahmin widow was remarried in the presence of one hundred and fifty Hindu gentlemen, chiefly Brahmins, with full Shastraic rites.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, July 30.

The Hall Line steamer Kirby Hall left here this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macgregor left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, this morning.

COLOMBO, Aug. 1.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Cathay arrived here yesterday afternoon.

PENANG, Aug. 1.

The P. and O. Co.'s Thibet (extra) left here this afternoon.

INCREASED PRICE OF TELEGRAMS.

It is notified that with effect from yesterday, the first instant, the tariff per word for ordinary telegrams to Europe, has been increased by 2 annas per word by all routes; also that the charge for press telegrams to the United Kingdom, *via* Suez or Teheran, has been raised to one rupee one anna per word.

A complete revised tariff for all countries will be published shortly.

MILITARY NEWS.

Chapter 15 of "Infantry Fire Tactics" will form the subject of study for officers attending the second classes at the Schools of Musketry this season.

Captain C. H. Woolcombe, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, 5th circle, is appointed Chief Instructor at the School of Musketry, Chungla Gully.

Lieutenants H. L. Wheeler, Hampshire Regiment and A. J. Strange, Bedfordshire Regiment, have been posted to the 1st Battalions of their respective regiments, but remain at home with the 2nd Battalion till next trooping season.

Lieutenants C. A. K. Johnson, Welsh Fusiliers, and T. J. M'Leod, King's Royal Rifles, have been appointed to the 1st Bengal Cavalry and 2-3rd Gurkhas, respectively, on probation for the Staff Corps.

Lieutenant T. J. Marden, Cheshire Regiment, is appointed Adjutant of the 1st Battalion.

The undermentioned have leave of absence: *Out of India*: Captain P. B. Lindsell, 15th Bengal Lancers, for 12 months, and Honorary Surgeon E. C. T. Sutcliffe, E. I. R. Volunteers, for 14 months, on private affairs. Lieutenant C. E. Hodgson, 1st Bengal Cavalry; for 3 months and 20 days; Lieutenant N. J. H. Powell, 23rd Pioneers, for 12 months; and Lieutenant A. E. Clerk, East Lancashire Regiment, for 6 months, on medical certificate. In India: Lieutenant-Colonel W. V. Ellis, 14th Sikhs, to Murree, to 15th October next, on private affairs; Lieutenant W. F. C. Taylor, 1st Punjab Cavalry, to Murree, for 3 months, to study the language.

Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick John Keen, C. B., Bengal, on leave on private affairs, will succeed to Colonel's allowances on the 4th August, and Lieutenant-Colonel W. W. Hume, Bengal, residing at Calcutta, will succeed to Colonel's allowances on the 5th August.

An effort has been made without success, since the withdrawal of the 2nd Madras Lancers from Kampti, to raise a Mounted Infantry Corps of Volunteers at Nagpore, the three essentials to the success of such a project being wanting, namely, money, men, and horses. Under these circumstances it may become necessary to send a Squadron of Bombay Native Cavalry to Kampti for escort duty with the Chief Commissioner, though the doing so can hardly be considered a necessity.

Maj.-Gen. W. Galbraith, C.B., Adjutant-General in India, and Col. Fan Hamilton, A.A.G. for Musketry, have arrived home on leave.

Col. R. C. Hart, V. C., Director of Military Education in India, has left England for Simla.

Maj.-Gen. Stephens' retirements creates no vacancy on the establishment, but when Maj.-Gen. Nicholl, retires, there will be a special promotion, the last step having been by seniority. It is expected that Brig.-Gen. Sir George Wolseley, K.C.B., A.-D.-C., will be selected.

Surg.-Cols. Wade and Rudd will be brought home from India during the next trooping season, as also probably Surg.-Cols. Paterson and Inkson.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

AUGUST 1.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor perfect.

Africa.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon-St. Vincent, perfect.

At present telegrams in code language cannot be accepted for Blagowestchensk and Possiet.

Telegrams for Salvador except Libertad can be accepted only at sender's risk.

Secret language in telegrams for Kotonou is temporarily prohibited.

With effect from Monday, 1st August, and until further orders the tariff per word in messages between India and Europe will be increased to Rupees three and annas four via Suez and Teheran; five annas less via Turkey. Two annas a word to be added from offices in Burma. Press messages from India and Burma to United Kingdom via Suez or Teheran one rupee one anna per word.

The *Times* fortnightly article on "Indian Affairs," published on July 11, discusses at length "The Revised Census of 1891," and concludes that the general report of Mr. Baines, the Census Commissioner (an address by whom on this subject was recently read at a meeting of the Society of Arts, reported in these columns), will form one of the most important contributions of the closing decade of this century to statistical science.

The Gaekwar of Baroda has subscribed £40 to the fund being raised to place a bust of Sir George Birdwood in the Senate House of the Bombay University, and otherwise to perpetuate his services to the Western Presidency.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, July 15.

To the delight of everybody who is not a returning officer or an election agent, the great battle which for the past fortnight has divided the country into two hostile camps is rapidly approaching a termination. After this week there will only remain ten contests undecided, and practically the fight will be over to-morrow. Mr. Gladstone's majority, including the Irish and the Labour votes was 42, and the position had not been altered by the returns received up till four o'clock this afternoon. The Conservatives have gained a seat in Dorsetshire, where a local squire, Mr. Wingfield Digby, has beaten Mr. Arthur Arnold, who is not so fortunate as a politician as his brother Sir Edwin is as a poet. This loss to the Liberals is balanced by the victory of the John Burns of the agricultural districts in Norfolk. The Sandringham estate is in this division of the county, and when Joseph Arch was a candidate on a previous occasion it is said that he received the votes of some high officials of the Prince of Wales's household. It was also whispered that his Royal Highness not only approved of Mr. Arch's candidature, but allowed it to become known that if he possessed a vote it would be given to the inspired ploughman rather than to his aristocratic opponent, Lord Henry Bentinck. In 1885 Mr. Arch had a majority of 640; in 1886 he was in a minority of 20. He now recovers the seat with the surprisingly large majority of 1,089. Scarcely more significant of the impression the Gladstonians have made upon the rural votes is the defeat by Mr. S. J. Stern of Earl Cadogan's eldest son, in the Stowmarket division of Suffolk. The constituency went Conservative in 1886, but was recaptured by Mr. Stern at a by-election. The Conservative candidate on that occasion was not so strong a man as Viscount Chelsea, and Mr. Stern could not have been surprised if he had been ousted by his popular rival. The counties though they are not giving Mr. Gladstone so many seats as some of his friends anticipated, are doing very well for him, or rather have been doing very well. There has been a cessation of the rush of victories that were won by the Liberals early in the week, and according to present appearances, it does not look as if the Liberals were likely to advance much beyond their present strength. At all events they can hardly expect to add to their majority more than ten at the outside.

The chief sensation of the week eclipsing the "moral defeat," as it is called, of Mr. John Morley, is the extraordinary falling off in Midlothian. It is no exaggeration to say that the smallness of Mr. Gladstone's majority has for the time being thoroughly disheartened his followers, though perhaps a little too much is being made of the matter by the Conservatives. As Mr. Gladstone was returned unopposed in 1886, we do not know how much harm had been done to him by his conversion to Home Rule. The probabilities are that if there had been any opposition to his re-election in 1886 he would not have carried everything before him as he did in 1885, when Sir Charles Dalrymple (a brother of Sir James Fergusson) had the humiliation of being between four and five thousand votes behind the Liberal leader. Perhaps Mr. Gladstone's diminished majority in Edinburghshire would not have made such a powerful impression upon the public imagination if the Liberals had not chosen to consider the Conservative nominee as little better than a candidate *pour rire*. Said the leading Gladstonian organ the day after the Midlothian nomination:—"So overpowering is his (Mr. Gladstone's) personality that one was almost startled to find that another gentleman, one Colonel Wauchope, was also formally nominated. This gentleman who represents the Buccleuch and other Tory interests is going through the form of a canvass and occasionally makes speeches, but very little notice is taken of him even in journals favourable to his cause." One is "almost startled" to think what the consequences would have been if a candidate of whom more notice was taken had been chosen to enter the lists against Mr. Gladstone. The *Pall Mall Gazette* fearlessly admits that Mr. Balfour would have won the seat. The *Scotsman*, I think it is, declares that even Colonel Wauchope might have performed that achievement had he consented to swallow his objections to an Eight Hours Bill. Mr. Gladstone himself professes to think that the labour vote was not responsible for the falling away. He attributes it to the important part that the disestablishment question has played in this General Election so far as Scotland is concerned. The defenders of the Auld Kirk have been put on their mettle, and considering what havoc has in consequence been made on the Gladstone vote in Scotland, no wonder the Liberal leader is being pressed to get the disestablishment business disposed of before the next appeal is made to the country. Many of our friends over the border who are not strong advocates of established churches are very sore at the manner in which the Liberationists have gone to work. They strongly object to such a matter being included in the Newcastle Programme and I have met Scotch Gladstonians who are inclined to agree with the *Scotsman* that the question has been pushed to the front as a sop to the English Dissenters. The Conservatives of course do not adopt Mr. Gladstone's own view of the untoward finish of his far from brilliant Midlothian campaign. They plainly say that it is due to the fact that he has been found out. No one they contend has the same facility for overstaying his welcome, and some of his opponents with brutal outspokenness tell the veteran statesman that he will soon be driven to take refuge in rebel Cork. Simultaneous with Mr. Gladstone's unpleasant experience of the glorious uncertainty of a General Election Viscount Cranborne (Lord Salisbury's eldest son) was rejected in Lancashire. He is another victim of the Labour party, who on the strength of their not always successful performances during the present struggle are dictating conditions to Mr. Gladstone.

To hear the talk of some of the "young men who dream dreams" Mr. John Morley's political career is at an end, and they are predicting that when he goes back to Newcastle for re-election as a Minister he will be at the bottom of the poll. That is not the opinion of those who are intimately acquainted with the Tyneside. These people say that Mr. Hamond's return by a large majority was a mere freak, for which Newcastle is by this time heartily sorry. If that is true, Mr. Morley will not be damaged by the correspondence that he has had with his Conservative colleague. The latter in the course of a speech said that Mr. Morley promised to resign unless he was 2,000 votes above his opponent at the poll. This statement was accepted as true and formed the subject of some hundreds of leading articles at Mr. Morley's expense. It now appears that Mr. Morley never made such a foolish promise, and Mr. Hamond is hoist on his own petard. The *Times* which no one will accuse of undue partiality to Mr. Morley admits that Mr. Hamond's success at Newcastle is "discredited" by his inability to substantiate his assertions.

The elections in Ireland are following exactly the course that was expected. Dublin has proved itself the Birmingham of the sister isle but elsewhere the Parnellites are being effaced. At twelve o'clock last night seven Parnellites only had been elected. Two more may be returned, but their total will certainly not exceed 10. They must be sorry that they did not agree to the terms that were offered to them when a compromise was under consideration just before the Dissolution. I learn from a good source that twenty-one seats were offered them on condition that they kissed and became friends. But that was not all. They were told that if they agreed to a truce until after the General Election twelve of their men would be allowed to retain their seats without a contest. Among the Anti-Parnellites who have been defeated, and defeated ignominiously is Mr. Harrison the "stripling" of Tipperary notoriety. For some reason the Anti-Parnellites always speak in the most bitter way of this handsome young fellow, but his rejection will be regretted by many persons who were touched by his devotion to Mr. Parnell when Mr. Gladstone at the bidding of "the backbone of the Liberal party" decreed that the Irish Nationalists must throw over their leader. By the way, it will be interesting to see what effect Sir Charles Dilke's return for the Forest of Dean, by the decisive majority of 2,418, will have upon the "Nonconformist conscience." Will they have the courage of their convictions and agitate for his exclusion from Parliament like Mr. Bradlaugh? Mr. Stead, of course, will cover himself with sackcloth and ashes, and loudly proclaim the approaching downfall of the British Empire as the dire consequence of the return of Sir Charles Dilke to public life.

The Anglo-Indian candidates who have been elected during the past week are (Conservatives):—Major-General Goldsworthy (Hammersmith) who is the son of a Calcutta man, and received a commission in the 8th Hussars for his services in the Volunteer Cavalry of Havelock's Column; Colonel T. M. Sandys (South-West Lancashire), formerly in the Hon. East India Company's Service; (Liberals) C. F. E. Allen (Pembroke district) the ex-Lecturer in New Presidency College, Calcutta, and Mr. William Birkmyre (Ayr district) Government Advocate in Burma; J. Seymour Keay (Elgin and Nairn) who somewhat unexpectedly has held his seat with the respectable majority of 555; and Mr. D. H. Macfarlane (Argyllshire), a retired Calcutta merchant, who despite the territorial influence of his Grace of Argyll captured a Conservative seat by a majority of eighty. Excluding the Greenock election where there is to be not a petition but a recount, Mr. E. R. Wodehouse is the only Liberal Unionist Anglo-Indian, if he can be so styled, who has been elected. Sir H. Havelock-Allan in the county of Durham; and Viscount Baring and Lieutenant-Colonel O. T. Duke, in Bedfordshire, have been rejected. The polling in the Kingston division of Surrey, where Sir Richard Temple is standing, is taking place to-day, but that is a foregone conclusion. The fate of his old opponent, Mr. Samuel Smith, is also being decided as I write. The two young gentlemen bearing the distinguished names of Strachey and Hobhouse, who stood in the Liberal interest for constituencies in the South-West of England, have both been successful, the latter enjoying the privilege of beating an exceedingly strong Conservative candidate in the person of Mr. Walter Lang, Mr. Ritchie's colleague at the Local Government Board and one of the most influential squires in Wiltshire. The nephew of Sir Henry Lawrence was defeated, but the Under-Secretary of State (Mr. Curzon) maintained his position at Southport. It is stated I see that, including Mr. Curzon, there are now five members of the House of Commons who have served as Under-Secretaries at the India Office. As a matter of fact there are seven, namely, Sir James Fergusson, Mr. Stansfeld, Lord George Hamilton, Mr. Stanhope, Sir Ughtred Kay-Shuttleworth, Sir John Gorst, and Mr. Curzon. As I am writing news comes of the defeat of Sir William Wedderburn, in North Ayrshire, by no fewer than 448 votes. This is a surprise to all parties and a disappointment to the Liberals, especially that section which supports the claims of the Congressists. Sir William himself considered his chances most favourable, indeed he made sure of winning hands down. Considering that the name of Wedderburn is one to conjure with in Scotland, that Sir William has been nursing one constituency for such a long time, and that on the previous day the other division of Ayrshire was won back to the Liberals, his failure is inexplicable. He and Mr. William Digby will be able to offer each other condolences at the next meeting of the British Committee of the National Congress.

Among the election stories that are floating about, one of the best refers to a certain well-known Liberal, who though he has not previously held office, is marked out for a position in the new Cabinet. This gentleman was met by a voter who expressed a desire to drink the extremely bright and clever candidate's health. "My dear fellow," was the reply, "I dare not do it. I would gladly 'stand' you something if I could." "Well," rejoined the free and independent elector, it is very dry, and as I am going to vote for you I think you might oblige me. I ain't likely to say anything about it." The candidate again declined and the request was again repeated. At last the former unable to resist the appeal put his hand into a pocket filled with silver and said, "I will tell you what I will do. I cannot give you any money but I will lend you a shilling." The story may not be true, but it is at all events *ben trovato*. It is almost capped by the city tattle respecting the discomfiture of the Corporation at the inability of their Recorder (Sir Charles Hall) to retain his seat in East Anglia. It is said that one of the principal reasons why he was selected to succeed Sir Thomas Chambers was his assurance of being able to secure his re-election without difficulty. At any rate, it is known that this functionary is expected by his employers to be a member of Parliament. According to the rumour now afloat the Alderman and Common Councillors are so disgusted at what has happened that they have determined to stop poor Sir Charles Hall's salary until he finds another constituency willing to accept him! To obtain a fresh seat is no easy thing, as there are so many persons in the same predicament as the learned Recorder. Even Mr. Ritchie cannot get back without the Government being compelled to undertake what is described by their opponents as a shameful piece of jobbery. Mr. Gainsford Bruce, Q. C., who has been re-elected by a large majority for Holborn is, it is said, to be promoted to the judicial bench in order that the President of the Local Government Board may re-appear upon the Parliamentary scene. The Liberals say that the vacancy caused by Mr. Justice Smith's promotion to the court of appeal has been kept open all this time to enable the Ministry to provide for a not wholly unexpected eventuality. If party services entitle a man to be made a Judge and they generally go for a great deal whichever side is in power, Mr. Gainsford Bruce has earned his elevation to the judiciary, for he has fought half-a-dozen contested elections.

Here in the metropolis we have had some lively scenes, and more than one unsuccessful candidate is going about saying that he should have been elected if his public meetings had not been broken up by the rowdy supporters of his opponents. But London ruffianism is tame compared with that exhibited in some other parts of the country. The palm is generally accorded to "gallant little Wales," where the late Tithe disturbances seem to have developed the fighting propensities of our neighbours. If what occurred at Blaenau, near Festiniog, a place well-known to tourists, is typical of what has gone on elsewhere in the Principality then Saxons are certainly not in it with the Welshmen. The Conservatives were holding a meeting, when a crowd composed of several hundred persons stormed the platform and scattered the Tory hosts. Not satisfied with this the assailants, we are told, drove "the Conservative candidate and the police" out of the town and pursued them "for a distance of four miles!" The complaints of landlord intolerance which we hear now and again in the English rural districts appear quite mild after this display of Welsh intolerance.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, July 15.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr W Mork, B C S	Capt J Fowle, Hussars
Mr W A Galbraith, B	Lt W Forrest, I S C
Mr J Possman, B	Lt A P How, I S C
Mr F C Daly, B	Surg-Capt W H B Robinson, B
Mr P J Fitzgibbon, B	Surg Capt F S Peck
Capt T Harrison, R E	

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr A Anderson, B C S, 1 week	Lt-Col D J S Macleod, D S O.
Mr E V Westmacott, B C S, 14 days	M Cav, 1 mo
Mr R H Hamilton, B, 14 mos	Capt J A Bell, I S C, 45 days
Mr W Macartney, M, 6 mos	Lt T Jermyn, I S C, 3 mos
Mr G W Vidal, B C S, 6 mos	Lt E M J Burn, R E, 4 mos
Miss E Corkery, Bo, 6 mos	Lt F W H Cox, I S C, 6 mos
Col G E Hancock, I C S, 6 weeks	Lt J F Whyte, I S C, 70 days
Lt-Col D Heming, M Inf, 6 mos	Hon Lt C McCarthy, M, 184 days
	Inspt-Vet Surg F G Shaw, M, 3 mos

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr A Anderson, B C S	Lt-Col W Osborn, R E
Mr W A Nedham, B	Lt C R Ford, Ind Mar
Mr E R Terry, B	Lt C W H. Symonds, I S C
Mr F Farley, B	2nd Lt W A Fisher, Bo
Mr F Hallam, B	2nd Lt A A West, Bo
Mr H H Davis, B	Surg-Lt-Col T H Hendley C I E, B
Mr H D Baddeley, M	
Mr G K Beeham, Bo	

DEATHS.

Maj A S McRae ..... Bengal Staff Corps ..... July 12
Maj J H Bean ..... Madras Retired ..... " 12

Wednesday (6th ult.) was the occasion of a numerous gathering of Mahomedans at the mosque of the Oriental University Institute, Woking, including representatives from India, Turkey, Arabia, and Persia, who assembled for the purpose of celebrating the "Id uzzuha." The Ottoman Embassy was represented by its Imam, who conducted the prayers.

MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI'S ELECTION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, July 15.

Some members of the Indian Colony propose to entertain Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, M. P., at a complimentary dinner to-morrow week. The presentation of an address congratulating him on his victory is to form part of the proceedings. Another section of Mr. Dadabhai's friends think that the public rejoicings should be deferred until Captain Penton's intentions respecting a scrutiny are definitely known, and that the affair should be of a non-party character. The time within which a scrutiny can be demanded is three weeks from the polling day. A prominent Gladstonian organ, which from day to day mercilessly denounces the Tories for their ignorance, informs its readers a propos of Mr. Dadabhai's return to Parliament that probably "the number of Parsees now existing is considerably under a million." Mr. Labouchere's "Linkman," though very complimentary to Mr. Dadabhai, is not much more accurate. "Mr. Naoroji," says this lovely writer, "is no more a black man than are for instance, any members of the popular family of Sassoon. Like them, he is of Parsee origin, and belongs to one of the most intelligent, most educated, and most influential races upon the globe. This gentleman now represents not only the Central division of Finsbury, but practically the whole of India, and thus becomes one of the most important members in the new House of Commons. The rumour, to which I may have previously alluded, that the "Linkman" who takes Lord Salisbury to task for his not curbing his unruly tongue is a leading official of a powerful and popular Conservative organization, is, of course, a libel!

A former Bombayite, Major-General Dashwood, late of the East York Regiment, who, though a kind-hearted man, has the habit of calling a spade an adjective shovel writes to the *Morning Post* to correct the notion that Mr. Dadabhai "represents the people of India." Says this blunt soldier:—"Mr. Naoroji is a Parsee, a race as alien to India as a Russian Jew in Whitechapel is to England—a race of mere traders, none of whom ever drew a sword or pulled a trigger either for or against us, a people who, if we left India, would be massacred to a man by the fighting races." General Dashwood's invective, as the distinguished uncle of the young gentleman who has just been chosen member of Parliament for the Altringham division of Cheshire would say, lacks finish. The *Spectator* makes the same point as the gallant Major-General, but in more decorous language. The grand-motherly review, as it is the custom to call it, regards Mr. Dadabhai's election as picturesque though not wholly satisfactory. "If the electors of Central Finsbury like to be represented by a fire-worshipping Asiatic that is their affair, and at all events shows absence of prejudice; but Mr. Naoroji will pose as the native member for India. That is not a just pretension."

After explaining for the benefit of its readers who and what Parsees are, the *Spectator* adds:—"We have no objection whatever to Parsees, who are perhaps the most advanced people in Asia, and who are of necessity loyal to the flag which protects them from extermination, but a Parsee is no more a representative of Indians than a Nestorian Christian would be of Ottomans. Mr. Naoroji, to begin with, professes to be an extreme Radical, and if there is a set of ideas in the world antipathetic to the Hindoo or Musulman mind it is that described as English Radicalism." But if the Hindoo or Mussulman shares Mr. Dadabhai's political aspirations and attempts to enter the portals of St. Stephen's he must overcome his antipathy to English Radicalism. Not that I would advise him to try to become a member of the House of Commons, that is unless he can induce Lord Salisbury to abuse him into fame. Had it not been for the "black man incident" it is extremely doubtful if Mr. Dadabhai with his English experience and agreeable manner would now be entitled to the privilege of adding the coveted letters M.P. after his name.

The *National Observer* comments *more suo* on Mr. Dadabhai's victory:—"Mr. Naoroji," we read, "is a concession (equally) to the good poll of Clapham and to the bilious uninstructed rough. All concessions are unpleasant. But there be some that rather than listen to a strong Englishman would be governed by a Baboo. Now Mr. Naoroji is not a Baboo—though the impression that he is something of the sort was the alleged reason for his election." I hardly think that Captain Penton's own political friends would style him a stronger "Englishman" and the "uninstructed rough after reading the *National Observer* might probably think that he is not the only bilious person in the metropolis. With regard to the threatened scrutiny, when I saw Mr. Dadabhai last he had heard nothing beyond the rumours published in the papers. The gup is that some dead men have voted and the number is variously estimated from nine to sixty-nine! If this be true a scrutiny might show that Mr. Dadabhai was not the only candidate who profited by this not unfamiliar electoral miracle. Whether there has been personation or not, I should be greatly surprised if a scrutiny did not show that in Central Finsbury, as elsewhere in the working-class districts of London, people voted—aliens for instance—who had no right to be on the register. But it is manifestly unfair to make the candidates responsible for the laxity of the parish officials. If a man's name after passing the ordeal of the Revising Barrister's Court finds its way on the burgess roll the presumption ought to be that it is a *bona-fide* vote. This morning a rather imposing list of persons and associations, who have congratulated Mr. Dadabhai, is published.

Among those who sent telegrams are the Gaekwar of Baroda, who, I see it stated, lent Mr. Dadabhai carriages on the polling day, the Nawab Sahib of Junaghad, the Thakore Sahib of Gondal, and the Dewan of Baroda. Since then Sir Asman Jah, Prime Minister of Hyderabad has cabled:—"Accept my cordial congratulations." The Nawab Fateh Nawaz Jung, the Home Secretary of the same State, had previously sent a similar message.

If Mr. Dadabhai were not an exceedingly sober-minded man his head might be turned by all the compliments that are being showered upon him. One of his admirers, a Mr. Charles Stewart, suggests that "some appointment in the Indian department" should be given to the elect of Clerkenwell. "Such an appointment," he adds, "would be highly appreciated in India, and would do more to consolidate our power in Hindostan than an extra army of British troops."

THE DEPRECIATED RUPEE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I would suggest that the following plan be adopted for raising the value of the rupee:—

1. Increase the copper coinage of the country.
2. Limit the coinage of rupees, and of smaller silver coins to the lowest necessary minimum.
3. Issue notes of the value of rupees one, two, three, and four, according to the requirements of the public.

I shall be glad if experienced Indian economists will express their views on these suggestions, as all Anglo-Indians are interested in the exchange question.

QUERY.

Bombay.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

There will be a game on the Cooperage to-day, at 5-30 p.m.; Sides as follows:—

WHITE	Back	COLOURS
C St Paul		Pte Greenwood
W E Donaldson, Private Rubery, Apothy Greahy	3	P F Fisher, A Walpole, W Ruck Keene
W Sutherland and another	2	A S Capper, Gunner Langton
T Anderson, G I L Home, P De Wilton, A N Other, H Payne Gallwey, P G Clark, T M Burns and two others	Forwards	R R Owen, E G Farquharson, N J Stabb, J H Murray, J C Brooks, L Roberts, F G Wallis Whiddett and two others

The Gaekwar of Baroda, with his wife and family, who arrived at Lucerne on July 8, will remain there three weeks and then proceed to the Engadine.

THE RAJABAI TOWER TRAGEDY MEMORIAL.

THE SECRETARIES AGAIN ADDRESSED.

The following resolution was issued yesterday from the Judicial Department:—

Bombay Castle, 29th July, 1892.

Letter from Mr. Sorabji Framji Patel, Chairman, and Dr. K. N. Badurji and Mr. Fardunji Merwanji Banaji, Honorary Secretaries, Rajabai Tower Tragedy Case Committee, dated the 22nd July, 1892.—Resubmitting (with 10 spare copies) the memorial to her Majesty's Secretary of State for India on the subject of the Rajabai Tower Tragedy, which was returned to them with Government Resolution No. 3507, dated the 28th June, 1892. Stating, in reply to the resolution, that the memorialists have the right of presenting their case as may in their judgment appear most proper and feasible, and that there is no course open to them but respectfully to decline to enter into a discussion with Government as to the nature, character and bearing of the allegations and arguments advanced in the memorial and the weight and value to be attached to them, which the memorialists have felt it their duty to submit to the appreciation of her Majesty's Secretary of State, to whom it is that they have ventured to appeal for redress in a matter of great public interest. Stating further that all that they feel themselves at liberty to say is that Government have totally misconceived the aim and object of the statements and arguments contained in the memorial and its appendices, and that, in indicating the existing sources of information and enquiry, such as they were, it was scarcely to be expected that over 60,000 memorialists should conduct a private and unofficial enquiry regarding their authenticity and credibility, when their authenticity and credibility are some of the main points for the investigation of which they pray her Majesty's Secretary of State to direct a public and official enquiry as the only feasible and legitimate means of discovering the truth. Adding that, even if they wished to adopt the directions and suggestions which Government had made and offered for enhancing the weight and value of the memorial, they fail to see how they could be justified in assuming to themselves the power of taking any action or adding to or altering anything whatever in regard to the form and substance of the documents annexed to the memorial, after being adopted and signed in its present form by the memorialists, whose enormous number precludes the feasibility of obtaining their sanction to such addition, alteration or other treatment of any sort whatsoever; and that they are therefore unable to comply with the requisition contained in the resolution.

Resolution.—The Committee are under a misapprehension in supposing that Government either expected, or asked, to have the important accompaniments to the Rajabai Tower case memorial authenticated by the signatures of the 66,000 persons who are said to have presented them for the consideration of her Majesty's Government. Government by their Resolution No. 3507, dated the 28th of June last, asked only the three gentlemen who had already signed each page of the original memorial to perform the same act of authentication for the enclosures, upon which the memorialists' prayer relied.

2. The Secretary of State has laid down for the guidance of the public and of local Government who transmit their memorials that "memorials must, with all accompanying documents, be properly authenticated by the signature of the memorialist on each sheet" (Rule VIII of the Memorial Rules). This Government has no option but either to require observance of the rule, or to decline to forward a memorial which the promoters are unable or unwilling to authenticate.

3. Government must also repeat their request, which has not been complied with, that spare copies of the enclosures should be forwarded for record together with one copy of the same authenticated in the same manner as the copy intended for transmission to the Secretary of State.

(Signed) W. Lee-Warner,
Secretary to Government.

THE AFFAIRS OF MESSRS. BEYTS, CRAIG, AND COMPANY.

THE PROCEEDINGS IN LONDON.

At the Guildhall, on July 8, Charles Anthony Beyts and George Grant Craig were brought up on remand before Sir Andrew Lusk on a charge of conspiring with another man not in custody in forging and uttering bills of lading, thereby obtaining 1,000*l.* and upwards from the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China, 65, Old Broad Street, with intent to cheat and defraud. Mr. F. C. Gill prosecuted. The previous hearings have been reported. Mr. William Jackson, chief manager of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of London, India, and China, Old Broad Street, stated that the bank had a branch at Bombay, where Messrs. Beyts, Craig, and Co. had been customers for some time. In Bombay the prisoners' firm had a representative, who was the son of the senior partner. A part of

NEWS OF THE DAY.

MR. W. O'BRIEN has declared that so far as his party is concerned, Home Rule must first be granted to Ireland by the new Parliament.

SIR CHARLES FRITCHARD, C.S.I., has been appointed to succeed Sir Charles Crosthwaite as Public Works Member of the Viceroy's Council.

THE Lord Mayor of London and Mr. Joseph Barnby, the eminent composer, have received the honour of Knighthood.

MUCH regret was felt at Hongkong at the news that Lieutenant A. G. Cawston, of H. M. surveying ship *Penguin*, had committed suicide by shooting himself on board his vessel at Shanghai.

THE Hongkong Chamber of Commerce have received a reply from Lord Salisbury to the last communication addressed by them to his Lordship with reference to the action of the Hoppo of Canton in levying lower duties on cargo carried by Chinese junks than on similar cargo shipped by vessels of other nationalities. His Lordship states that the subject was brought verbally before the Tsung-li Yamen by Her Majesty's Minister at Peking on the 18th of March last; that the Chinese Ministers admitted that the action of the Hoppo had been irregular, and stated that they had already written to the Government of Canton on the subject. Sir John Walsham was informed that only a few days previously they had received a telegram from the Viceroy, stating, on the authority of the Hoppo, that the reduction in the native tariff no longer existed. The Viceroy had added that if any irregularities were still practised, they must be due to unauthorized action on the part of the Hoppo's subordinates. The Viceroy had asked the Hoppo to exercise strict supervision over the conduct of his subordinates in regard to the matter, and the Ministers hoped for a speedy removal of the abuses complained of.

JUDGMENT was given by the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran at the High Court yesterday in the Admiralty suit brought by Haji Abdoola Haji Elias against the s.s. Deccan to recover Rs. 10,000 as damages for the loss of his pattimar, the Sooltani, said to have been run down and sunk in Bombay harbour on the night of the 31st October last. His Lordship remarked that, under the circumstances of the case, he could not hold that the defendants had proved that the collision was due to the fault of the pilot only; and they could not effectually defend themselves under the plea of compulsory pilotage. Upon the pattimar there was a statutory obligation to carry a light, and his Lordship was of opinion that the absence of this light contributed to the accident, and that both vessels must, therefore, be held to blame, with the usual result that the damages must be divided between them. As in this case, the Deccan had not suffered any, she was condemned in half the damage sustained by the Sooltani. According to the usual rule in such cases, each party would bear his own costs.

THE Bengal Government are going to work out a scheme for the extension of roads through Government Forests. An official of the P. W. D. will probably be placed on duty in connection with the project.

SANCTION has been accorded for the survey of a line of railway from Aonla station on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway to the town of Budaon, a distance of 18 miles.

THE question of granting a medal to the troops which took part in the first Samana Expedition is likely to be revived. The medal should certainly be granted, as the expedition, though a short one, involved great hardships to all who shared in it.

SIR GEORGE WHITE will probably proceed home on a few months' leave about the middle of September. Major-General Galbraith, Adjutant-General in India, will officiate in the command of the Quetta district during his absence.

AMONG the possibilities of the recommendations in connection with the Volunteer Commission is that khaki will become the working uniform for all corps. The change will, of course, have to be made slowly, as the present uniforms, scarlet, grey, rifle-green, &c., cannot be changed without heavy expenditure, which the battalions could not meet. In three years, at the outside, khaki could be brought in all over India.

COLONEL F. D. M. BROWN, V.C., Principal of the Thomason College, at Roorkee, now on leave, is permitted to reside out of India on the vacation of his civil employment. It is intended to retain for some time to come a military officer as head of the College, and the changes under which it will be brought under the Educational Department of the North-West Provinces will be very gradually carried out.

NO news has yet been received of the result of the combined attack by the Amir's troops on the Oruzghan Afridis. It seems clear that severe fighting has taken place in the north-western corner of the Hazarajat, wherein the Herat troops had the worst of it.

TO show his appreciation of the efficiency and smartness which the Golconda Brigade, under the command of Major the Nawab Afsur Jung, has attained, his Highness the Nizam has been pleased to direct that the cavalry regiment shall henceforth be known as the 4th Nizam's Own Lancers. In issuing this order the Minister personally congratulated Major Afsur Jung on the compliment paid by his Highness to the Golconda Brigade.

AN official telegram from Mogaung says that the filibusters that recently crossed the Irrawady consisted chiefly of Shans and Kachins, eight only being Chinamen. The leader of the band was amongst the killed. A party of 55 rifles, under Captain Newbold, is now hunting the band.

THE Darjiling-Himalayan Railway approximate earnings for the week ending 16th July, were Rs. 8,998. Corresponding period of 1891, Rs. 10,863. Decrease, Rs. 1,865. Receipts per mile for the week ending 16th July, 1892, Rs. 176-6-11. Corresponding period of 1891, Rs. 213-0-1. Decrease, Rs. 36-9-2. Receipts from 1st to 16th July, 1892, Rs. 24,197. Corresponding period of 1891, Rs. 24,953. Decrease Rs. 756.

THE East Indian Railway traffic earnings for week ending 23rd July were Rs. 7,13,168-8-0. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 7,83,045-12-0. Decrease, Rs. 69,877-4-0. Miles open week ending 23rd July, 1892, 1,558½. Corresponding week last year, 1,525½. Increase, 33. Per mile open for week ending 23rd July, 1892, Rs. 457-9-7. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 513-4-10. Decrease, Rs. 55-11-3. Earnings from 1st July, 1892, to 23rd July, 1892, Rs. 24,86,071-8-0. From 1st July, 1891, to 25th July, 1891, Rs. 30,63,048-4-2. Decrease, Rs. 5,76,976-12-2.

MR. MONTAGU WILLIAMS, who presided at the West London Police-court on July 8, had before him an old schoolfellow of gentlemanly appearance, formerly a captain in the army, who was charged with being drunk and disorderly in the Hammersmith-road. Mr. Montagu Williams, on noticing the prisoner in the dock, said, "I think you were with me at Eton?" The prisoner: "Yes, I was." Mr. Montagu Williams, in discharging the prisoner, expressed his sorrow at seeing him in such a position, and advised him to "pull himself together." The prisoner was then released, and immediately left the court, thanking the magistrate for his consideration.

A YOUNG æronaut, M. Capazza, who has invented a new parachute, rose in a balloon at Paris, on Tuesday, 12th ult., to a height of about 1,500 yards. He then deliberately cut his balloon in two. The parachute acted beautifully, and he landed about three miles further away without any hurt whatever.

AMONG new volumes shortly to be issued by Messrs. W. H. Allen will be Dr. Steingass's "Persian-English Dictionary;" two volumes on the history of the land revenue of Bombay, by Mr. A. Rogers; and a popular history of China, by Mr. Demetrius Boulger.

THE following appears in the *World apropos* of an article in that paper on July 12:—"Sir Horace Rumbold writes to me from the Hague to contradict the statement which was recently made in the *World* that his great-grandfather, Sir Thomas Rumbold, was originally in a menial employment at Arthur's Club in St. James's-street. The contemporary verses on which the writer of the article relied, and which he quoted, were, Sir Horace Rumbold says, merely an election squib; and although currency was given to them by Horace Walpole and other writers of his time and since, they had no foundation whatever in fact. I regret that the writer should have been misled in the matter, and printed anything that might give pain to Sir Horace Rumbold, although if Sir Thomas Rumbold had risen from the humble station which it was alleged he once occupied it would have been greatly to his credit. Sir Horace Rumbold will find more on this subject and others connected with his ancestor in the appendix to the Memoirs of Sir James Bland Burges (afterwards Lamb), which he may like to look at, if he has not already seen it."

SIR EDWIN ARNOLD has just received from the Emperor of Japan the rare distinction of the Order of the Rising Sun. Of the four orders in the Empire this ranks second, the one above it being that of the "Chrysanthemum," and those below that of the "Sacred Mirror"—from which the ladies are not excluded—and a purely military order. The decoration of the "Rising Sun" has very seldom been bestowed upon Europeans; it carries certain secondary dignities with it, and is regarded as a mark of high Imperial favour.

THE Mont Blanc steamer, belonging to the Lake of Geneva Navigation Company, and the largest of the line, was lying at the pier at Ouchy on Saturday (July 9), when an explosion drove the brass dome of the boiler, over three yards in circumference, through the first-class saloon, and the escaping steam scalded to death a great many of the passengers and crew. Of the twenty-six persons who lost their lives, fifteen were of French, five of Swiss, three of English, two of Dutch, and one of Italian nationality. Mrs. Abbott, the English lady who was killed, was forty-five years of age, and came from Brighton. The lady and her two daughters, Miss Nelly and Miss Eva Abbott, aged respectively twenty-two and twenty years, were staying in Geneva.

THE Earl of Iddesleigh, whose health has lately been unsatisfactory, having been compelled to resign the chairmanship of the Board of Inland Revenue, the Queen has approved the appointment of Mr. Alfred Milner as his successor. The *Daily News* Cairo correspondent says that though everyone in the Egyptian capital rejoices at Mr. Alfred Milner's appointment to the Chairmanship of the Board of Inland Revenue, his departure will be universally regretted. His kind and courteous manner, combined with his transcendent ability, have secured him friends among all classes. It is announced that Mr. J. L. Gorst, who has been in Cairo since 1886, will succeed him. After being successively Attache and Secretary of Legation, Mr. Gorst was, in November, 1890, appointed Controller of Direct Revenues under the Egyptian Government.

THE *Daily News* Odessa correspondent writes:—It is here generally believed that Russia is rapidly driving towards a grave financial crisis. New schemes of conversion are said to be under consideration at the Ministry of Finance, where M. Terner is acting as *locum tenens* for M. Vishnegradsky. All recent attempts to prop up the value of the credit rouble by exaggeratedly optimistic statements with regard to the new crops have signally failed. The strain of the famine, financially and otherwise, is now being felt more acutely. The registers of the commercial tribunals in all the southern and south-eastern industrial centres are crowded with approaching insolvent processes, whilst the revival of the export trade anticipated from the removal of the general prohibition is extremely slow. In other important branches of national industry there is a general, and at present an apparently hopless stagnation.

LAST January an international conference was held in Venice to consider the precautions to be adopted in order to prevent Asiatic cholera from passing into Europe by vessels coming through the Suez Canal. According to M. Brouardel, one of the French delegates, these are (1) that a ship from the Far East having had no fresh case of cholera for a week past will be allowed to pass the canal provided she has a doctor and a disinfecting stove on board; otherwise she will be detained at a sanitary station near the Wells of Moses until she is disinfected; (2) a ship having had a fresh case within the week will be detained there, and the patients isolated in an hospital. If the vessel has a doctor and a disinfecting stove on board, she will have certain privileges over vessels without them. To facilitate the work, a disinfecting stove will be placed on a pontoon ready to meet arriving vessels.

AT Christ Church, Westminster Bridge-road, Dr. Newman Hall, on June 10, resigned the pastorate which he had held for thirty-eight years, and preached his farewell sermons to vast congregations. Rev. Newman Hall was, on July 12, presented by the congregation of Christ Church with a silver tea service and a cheque for £200 on his retirement from the pastorate.

A SERIOUS calamity has occurred on Lake Peoria. The steamer Frankie Folsom, plying on the lake, was caught in a severe storm and capsized, with the result that 20 of the persons on board were drowned.

VOLUNTEERS from the Army Veterinary Department are coming forward for the new Civil Veterinary Department, now that they have been made acquainted with the leave rules.

ON the 6th inst. the total export of Congou tea to London from all China amounted to 24 million pounds.

IT is reported from Foochow that the tea gardens in the Kangra Valley had suffered from a further fall of rain and also from wind, making the prospects almost hopeless. Not one of the gardens, it is said, is in full work, and two of the largest companies have ceased operations entirely.

THE Russian Famine Fund has been closed. Since the list of subscriptions published in the *Times* of March 12, this year, a sum of £661 11s. has been received, making altogether £2,750 1s. 8d.

AT the Manchester City Council on July 13 Sir J. Harwood said the report as to the Ship Canal, promised twelve months ago, was not ready. It was difficult to get particulars from the engineers. The canal would not be finished before January, 1894, and they would want more than the £3,000,000 voted by the corporation, but not the large sum some people estimated.

M. ROULEZ, whose imaginary duels went the round of the French papers a few weeks ago, has been sent to a private asylum.

THE Governor of Pennsylvania has ordered an entire division of the National Guard of the State, numbering about 8,000 men, to proceed to Homestead, in support of the measures taken by the sheriff for the suppression of the riot at the Carnegi Iron and Steel works. This decision was come to on receipt of a message intimating that the sheriff was unable to secure a sufficient force for the maintenance of order. Further reinforcements of troops were at once despatched to Homestead.

THE Argentine torpedo-catcher Rosales has foundered off the Uruguayan coast. The officers were saved, but the fate of seventy of the crew is not known, and apprehensions are felt regarding two other warships which are believed to have been caught in the same storm.

ON July 7, at the church of St. Peter and St. Paul's, West Clandon, Surrey, the marriage took place of the Hon. Edward William Berkeley Portman, J.P., eldest son of Viscount Portman, to the Hon. Mrs. Eustace Vesey, daughter of the late Lord Wenlock, and sister of the present peer. The brother of the bride, vicar of St. Andrew's Bethnal Green, officiated. The Hon. Henry Berkeley Portman, brother of the bridegroom, was best man. The bride wore a dress of white crepe de chine trimmed with gold passementerie. Her ornaments were pearls and diamonds.

THE SANITATION COMMITTEE.

AN adjourned meeting of the sub-committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, under the presidency of Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik, for the purpose of investigating the present system of house-connections in certain localities.

Mr. J. W. Smith, acting Executive Engineer, examined by some of the members, pointed out that the house-connections would work well if the few points which he had alluded to were remedied. There was a good deal of night-soil cast into the drains, upon which practice he had spoken to the Health Officer, Dr. Weir. If certain modifications were made in the system of drainage, he considered the house-connections would work well, taking into consideration the habits and customs of the inhabitants of the city. The house-connections in the High Court were examined by him together with other public buildings in the Fort, and he had found them to be in a satisfactory condition suiting the requirements of the large number of people who were employed there. With a diameter of 2½ inch a downtake pipe would not become choked if properly used. He made it his practice to inspect the house-connections very carefully when he was in charge of the Drainage Department, and most of the inspectors in that Department were men who had done similar work before they had been employed and had practical experience of engineering work. But they were not specially instructed after they were engaged. In that department there was one inspector who had had special experience of drainage work in England, and at Gibraltar; but there was no one in the department who had undergone examinations in any recognised engineering college. The people were in the habit of throwing sullage into the streets from their doors and windows, although their houses were provided with *moreas*. He had a personal knowledge of instances in which sullage matter was thrown out of windows having been on numerous occasions saturated with it whilst walking through the streets. Disorders in house-connections should not be allowed to continue beyond four or five days. There were inspectors, *muccadums*, and halaloores employed for the purpose of going round the houses and inspecting the connections. Before the new system of house-connections was introduced the Engineering Department were fully aware of the habits and customs of the people, which tended to cause the choking of the pipes. The pipes, he admitted, were not altogether suited to the habits of the people, so that either the people must give up their habits or the house-connections must be slightly modified. When the new system of house-connections was carried out he found they were choked more frequently by misuse than when people subsequently learnt how to use them, and on that account the Engineering Department had devoted special care and attention to instructing the people how to use them. They had also taken another step getting notices printed in the vernacular language and circulated for the same purpose. He had received some complaints from people residing in clean localities regarding the foulness of the downtake pipes; but he was of opinion that syphons formed a check to gases passing into houses. Such pipes became corroded after a period of twenty or thirty years when they became unserviceable.

The next gentleman to be examined was Mr. C. C. James, who was in charge of the Drainage Department. He said that under certain circumstances the down-take pipes might be modified allowing a diameter of 2½in. at the top and widening down to 4in. at the bottom. Though he had visited houses fitted up with the new connections he had never noticed any smells arising out of the *nanees* and *moreas*. If they did smell it was owing to misuse. He certainly did not think the odour was due to the escape of sewer gas as there was not the slightest chance of the sewer gas escaping into the *moreas*. The ventilating pipes were intended for the escape of gases and removed foul air or gases that might exist in the drains. He generally visited the houses between seven and eleven o'clock in the morning.

Mr. Setna: Have you ever visited a house about two o'clock in the night?

Mr. James replied that he had certainly not.

Mr. Setna pointed out that that was the hour the nuisance was generally felt and complained of.

Witness continuing said he had received special training in England in connection with drainage work, and all the inspectors under him did their work in a very satisfactory manner, and was not of opinion that medical men would prove better inspectors. It was essential, he said, in reply to Dr. Blaney, that in gullies that separated houses in Bombay which were always full of filth, they should have sufficient water to carry it away when flushed with Tansa water which had been one of the purposes for which it was introduced into Bombay.

The Committee adjourned till Friday next. Dr. Weir, the Health Officer, will then be examined.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(Before Mr. C. W. CHITTY, Chief Judge.)

DAMODAR RATANSEY *vs.* J. P. CORNFORTH AND GEORGE ROBERT NEILL.

Plaintiff sued the defendants, who are trading in partnership as "The Bombay Tobacco Company," to recover Rs. 764-5-7, the value of cigars, cigarettes, and tobacco sold and delivered to the defendants on 30th September and 31st October last, together with interest on that amount and certain notice charges. Mr. Kavasji B. Sethna appeared for the plaintiff. The first defendant appeared in person, and the second defendant was represented by Mr. Turner, of Messrs. Turner and Hemming, solicitors. The first defendant admitted the above claim, disputing his liability to pay interest and the notice charges, and further alleged that he was liable jointly with the second defendant, who was his partner. Mr. Turner denied that his client was first defendant's partner, and denied the claim.

His Honour, after hearing the evidence adduced by the parties, in delivering judgment, said:—The sole question really is whether Mr. George Robert Neill was or was not a partner of Mr. J. P. Cornforth. On the evidence before me I cannot avoid holding that the partnership is proved The evidence of the plaintiff and his mehta is corroborated by other independent evidence, oral and documentary. Plaintiff distinctly states that Mr. Neill came to him, gave the orders, said the shop was about to be opened. Mr. Neill has not explained away this at all. Throughout plaintiff has treated the defendants as partners and made his demands on both. Plaintiff's mehta distinctly states the conversation he had with Mr. Neill before the transactions. Mr. Narayen Visram, a director of the Universal Tobacco Company, Ld., tells us that the matter was brought to the knowledge of the company, and tacit consent was given to Mr. Neill by the directors to enter into this transaction. We have the important fact that Laljee Ramjee introduced Mr. Neill to the plaintiff and recommended him to sell the goods on credit to Mr. Neill. Mr. Cornforth states that the whole arrangement for the business of the Bombay Tobacco Company was made in September last, when the business was started. The entry of Rs. 400 produced by Mr. Cornforth in the cash-book of the Bombay Tobacco Company showing credit given to Mr. Neill in the capital account for that sum prove conclusively that he was a partner in the concern. His partnership has thus been proved up to the very hilt. It seems to me that this is a very barefaced attempt on the part of Mr. George Robert Neill to escape from liability. I hold that the second defendant was a partner with the first in the concern. I disallow interest and notice charges, and pass a decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 764-5-7, and costs on that amount, against both the defendants and direct the second defendant, Mr. Neill, to pay Rs. 51 as costs of plaintiff's pleader.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending July 30, as compared with the statement of July 23, 1892:—

LIABILITIES.	July 23. Rs.	July 30. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	36,50,000	36,50,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	57,95,738	53,04,030
Do. at Branches	37,71,652	43,65,977
Other Deposits	4,06,02,965	4,10,27,808
Post Bills	4,363	4,316
Cash Credits, undrawn	36,43,908	36,10,821
Rs.	6,74,68,616	6,79,02,952
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities.	1,28,65,120	1,28,83,155
Cash Credits on do. do.	51,41,193	51,41,448
Loans do. do. do.	1,02,19,920	1,40,05,464
Current Accounts overdrawn	3,431	1,901
Bills Discounted and purchased	76,64,631	68,03,407
Stamps, &c.	14,580	14,595
Dead Stock Rs. 6,77,464		
Applied in reduction „ 2,85,000	3,92,464	3,92,464
Bullion		
Cash Balances with other banks.	3,20,306	1,75,644
Cash and Currency Notes	2,78,29,601	2,51,84,874
Rs.	6,74,68,646	6,79,02,952

THE *Birmingham Gazette* announces the death in that city, on July 11, of Lady Mackenzie, wife of Sir Alexander Mackenzie, C.S.I., Her Majesty's Chief Commissioner for Burma. Lady Mackenzie who was the youngest daughter of the late Colonel William Bremner, of the Madras Army, had been in failing health for some time, and returned to England about ten weeks ago in order to be treated by English surgeons. After staying at Bournemouth for about four weeks she visited Birmingham, and was placed under the care of Dr. Malins at Mrs Spofforth's private hospital in the Monument-road. Between four and five weeks ago she was operated upon for an internal complaint, and made a good recovery, her death, it is said, having been in no way connected with the operation. On Saturday morning symptoms of collapse were noticed, and these rapidly developed, and she passed away on the morning of the 11th.

THE TENTH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF ORIENTALISTS.

WE have received the following from Dr. G. W. Leitner:—

The Statutory Tenth International Congress of Orientalists will be held at Lisbon from the 23rd September to the 1st October, 1892, under the presidency of his Majesty Dom Carlos I., King of Portugal and the Algarves. The organizing committee has the good fortune of working under the high patronage of a monarch who was himself a student of Oriental languages.

The nine preceding congresses were held as follows: Paris (1873), London (1874), St. Petersburg (1876), Florence (1878), Berlin (1881), Leyden (1884), Vienna (1886), Stockholm-Christiania (1889), and London (1891).

As the Tenth Congress could not be held in Spain, as proposed, owing to the circular, dated 6th February, 1892, of the President of the Council of Spanish Ministers, the City of Lisbon was chosen by the *Comita de Permanence* of the London Congress of 1891, acting in concert with the Geographical Society of Lisbon, as the place for the Tenth Congress; and the London Committee has, in accordance with Statute 18, formally made over its powers to the Council of the said Society.

The chiefs of the various public departments under the Portuguese Government, and all the Ministers and Consuls accredited to Portugal, are *ex-officio* members of this Congress, as are also the heads and staff of all the learned corporations in Portugal, and the Oriental and other scholars of that country. Adhesions, promises of personal attendance, or papers, have also been already received from Orientalists and friends of Oriental studies in various parts of the world.

His Excellency Count de Ficalho is the President of the Executive Committee. The Organizing Secretary is Senhor Luciano Cordeiro, Perpetual Secretary of the Geographical Society of Lisbon, to whom all correspondence for information regarding the prize translations, medals, etc., to be awarded, the sending in of papers, the subscription for membership, books for presentation, collections for exhibition, etc., should be addressed. The Portuguese Embassies and Legations, also, in different countries have kindly consented to act as *Bureaux* for the reception of adhesions, papers, subscriptions, and collections, and for the supplying of all necessary information in co-operation with the delegates of the ninth and tenth congresses in various countries.

The member's subscription is £1 (25 francs or 5 dols.), which may be paid as above indicated, or also as follows; In France, to M. E. Leroux, 28, Rue Bonaparte, Paris; in England, to Messrs. Hachette and Co., booksellers, King William Street, Strand, W.C.; and in other countries to the delegates of the ninth and the tenth congresses of Orientalists. Those members who express their adhesion to the statutes will receive the Statutory Grand Diploma of membership, entitling them to vote at all future Statutory Congresses. The others will receive the usual card of membership, entitling them to all privileges of membership at the tenth Congress. Public bodies desirous of being represented at the Congress by delegates or by reports, books, or works illustrative of their operations, are requested to inform the Organizing Secretary.

PROGRAMME OF THE SECTIONS INTO WHICH THE WORK OF THE CONGRESS HAS BEEN DIVIDED.

(*a*) Summaries of Oriental Research since 1891.
(*b*) 1. Semitic languages, except Arabic; 2. Arabic and Islam; 3. Assyriology; 4. Palestinology.
(*c*) Aryan: 1. Sanscrit and Hindoism; 2. Pali and Buddhism; 3. Iranian and Zoroastrianism.
(*d*) Africa, except Egypt.
(*e*) Egyptology.
(*f*) Central Asia and Dardistan.
(*g*) Comparative Religion (including Mythology and Folklore), Philosophy, Law, and Oriental Sciences (including Medicine), History, etc.
(*h*) Comparative Language.
(*i*) Suggestions for the encouragement of Oriental Studies.
(*j*) Indo-Chinese.
(*k*) Sinology.
(*l*) Japanese.
(*m*) Dravidian.
(*n*) Malayan and Polynesian.
(*o*) Instructions to Explorers, etc.
(*p*) Ethnographical Philology, including the migrations of races.
(*q*) Oriental Art, Art-Industry, Archæology and Numismatics.
(*r*) Relations with Oriental scholars and peoples.
(*s*) Oriental Linguistics in Commerce, etc., with sub-sections regarding the various modern Oriental languages.
(*t*) The Anthropology, Science, and Products natural and artificial, of the East.
(*u*) The East and America.
(*v*) The East and Portugal.
(*w*) The Philippine Islands.
(*x*) Exhibition and explanations of objects illustrative of these sections.

Although the Congress is one of study and not of festivities, there will be several receptions and other acts of hospitality, and literary excursions have also been arranged to Cintra, add other places of interest in Portugal, and to Seville, Cordova, and Granada in Spain, where it is proposed to hold "extraordinary meetings" at the Alhambra in the Arabic Section, and in connection with the Spanish Congress of Africanists in Section "s," "Oriental Linguistics in Commerce." The dates of the Congress and of its excursions have been so arranged as to enable members to attend the opening at Madrid of the Historical and Industrial Exhibitions on the 12th September, 1892, and that of the Fine Arts on the 15th September; the Congress of Americanists at Huelva from the 7th to the 12th October; and the Geographical Congress at Madrid in the latter half of October. The railways in France, Spain, and Portugal, and steamship companies from England to Lisbon are expected to grant a reduction of 50 per cent., and the hotels in Lisbon and elesewhere will also make the usual concessions to members.

A detailed programme will soon be distributed by the Portuguese Organizing Committee acting in concert with the London *Comita de Permanence* of 1891.

Woking, July, 1892.

CADETSHIPS IN THE ROYAL NAVY.

THE following are declared by the Civil Service Commissioners to be the successful candidates at the examidation held on the 14th and following days of June, 1892, for fifty-six cadetships in the Royal Navy. Marks as appear:—

B. E. Domville	1639	A. R. W. Sartorius	1250
Hon. R. O. B. Bridgeman	1611	C. C. Walcott	1245
		R. Henniker Heaton	1239
A. C. Fellowes	1565	G. E. Maltby	1237
H. D. Warburg	1554	F. A. Marten	1229
W. J. C. Lake	1530	F. S. Rising	1226
R. R. C. Backhouse	1526	L. T. L. Jones	1215
H. A. B. Willcox	1492	T. L. Goldie	1190
C. F. Ballard	1487	W. Talbot-Ponsonby	1179
S. Newcome	1481	J. H. Aitken	1177
P. H. Trimmer	1448	O. Smith	1169
F. E. Seymour	1447	B. W. Barrow	1151
P. S. R. Conron	1386	J. H. Roberts	1151
H. Hairer-Forster	1378	P. F. C. Beckhouse	1150
T. E. Harrison	1366	T. C. H. Williams	1146
G. V. Raymont	1354	L. W. Braithwaite	1143
A. F. St. Clair Armitage	1347	O. Schwann	1142
F. F. Chapman	1343	C. H. Campbell	1138
J. L. Melville	1340	A. L. Snagge	1138
A. G. Crawfurd	1337	W. G. M. Way	1134
A. E. B. Cayzer	1331	C. L. L. Young	1124
J. L. Pearson	1319	D. A. R. Kirwan	11'3
E. T. Inman	1307	E. J. A. Fullerton	1109
H. L. Boyle	1291	M. Dasent	1104
E. H. F. Boughey	1273	W. H. C. Moorsom	1089
F. F. Rose	1262	A. W. G. Ridings	1094
R. H. D. Hicks	1256	L. W. Patch	1079
Hon. A. C. Strutt	1233	V. A. E. Hanning-Lee	1077
		H. M. L. Fraser	1076
SERVICE CANDIDATES.			
H. C. S. Rawson	699		
COLONIAL CANDIDATES.			
J. May	918	J. W. Carrington	679

THE NAVAL MANŒUVRES

IN the coming Naval Manœuvres the primary divisions of the ships will be into "Red" and "Blue" squadrons, but the "Red" squadron will be again sub-divided into three portions. The following list shows the formation of the different squadrons:—

Red Fleet.—First-Division, in command, Vice-Admiral H. Fairfax, C. B., second in command, Rear-Admiral E. S. Adeane, C. M. G. Royal Sovereign (flag), Anson (flag), Howe, Rodney, Camperdown, Benbow, Hero, Conqueror, Immortalite, Narcissus, Mersey, Terpsichore, Melampus, Tribune, Latona, Barham, Bellona, Speedwell, Spanker.

Red Fleet.—Second Division, in command, Rear-Admiral R. O'B. FitzRoy, C. B.; second in command, Rear-Admiral E. H. Seymour, C. B.: Alexandra (flag), Swiftsure (flag), Iron Duke. Audacious, Invincible, Triumph, Superb, Galatea, Iris, Indefatigable, Thames, Thetis, Phœbe, Andromache, Seagull, Sharpshooter.

Red Covering Squadron.—Senior Officer, Captain Orford Churchill, R. N.: Glatton, Hydra, Cyclops, Gorgon, Barracouta, Salamander, Skipjack, Sheldrake, Grasshopper, Rattlesnake, Curlew, Seahorse, Traveller, and six torpedo boats.

Blue Squadron.—Under the supreme direction of Rear-Admiral H. C. St. John (Senior Officer on the coast of Ireland): Nelson, Northampton, Neptune, Hotspur, Shannon, Belleisle, Apollo, Arethusa, Forth, Naiad, Barrosa, Blonde, Gossamer, Gleaner, Spider, Hecla, and twenty-one torpedo boats. For particular Service—Bellerophon.

MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI.

CAPT. PENTON, who was defeated by Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji by three votes, after a re-count had been made, demanded through his agent a scrutiny of the voting papers. An invitation to Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, M.P., from Mr. T. B. Potter, M.P., to join the Cobden Club Committee has been accepted; the newly-elected member for Central Finsbury has had his name on the Club rolls for some years. The Indians resident in Cambridge have sent the following telegram to Mr. Naoroji:—"The Indian Majlis, Cambridge, begs to offer its hearty congratulations to Mr. Naoroji on the success of his candidature, and cordially thanks his constituents for the sympathy they have shown for the voiceless millions of their fellow-subjects in India." Mr. Naoroji's return has moved a co-religionist of the new member to make the following communication to the Lord Mayor:—"My Lord,—As it has pleased our Creator to pour down the abundance of His grace on the electors of Finsbury (Central), to enable them to elect a black man (Parsee) from the East, my illustrious co-religionist, Hon. Dadabhai Naoroji, to a seat in our House of Commons, this graceful act of theirs has made me happy; and as we, the Zoroastrians, are taught to communicate our happiness to others on such unique events, I could not do better than to place in your lordship's hands herewith a cheque for £105, as a thanks offering for the poor-box of the Mansion House.—I remain, my Lord Mayor, your most obedient servant, (Signed) D. P. Cama." Mr. Cama has also written to the electors of Finsbury a letter of thanks in which he says that their new member will certainly justify their choice of him. Maj.-Gen. Richard L. Dashwood writes to the "Morning Post" of July 11:—"The election of Mr. Naoroji for Finsbury has given rise to the idea in some places that he represents the people of India. Far from it. Mr. Naoroji is a Parsee, a race as alien to India as a Russian Jew in Whitechapel is to England—a race of mere traders, none of whom ever drew a sword or pulled a trigger, either for or against us, a people who, if we left India, would be massacred to a man by the fighting races."

The words scrutiny and petition as applied to Finsbury, writes a contributor to the local paper, are very old acquaintances. I do not know how often they were used here before my time, but most certainly they have been revived at every Parlimentary election ever since I can remember an election here at all, and that is now over forty years ago. Alderman Challis, Remington Mills, Major Reed, Lieut. Gill, William Cox, Dr. Perfitt, Sergeant Parry, besides others I could name, were all either going to bring petitions or scrutinies or else have petitions and scrutinies against them, but dear me, never one of them has come off yet, and on search being made for the authors of these "certain facts" people, well, something else had cropped up which took the bloom off, and we heard no more about it, except from the people who never went through the process of brassing up.

Up to the present time no petition for scrutiny has been lodged, and the persons to whom communication of it must first be made, know nothing at all about it. Mr. Penton last time won by five votes, and smiled for six years. Now, after a bigger fight he loses by three, some of his misguided friends appear to go on with a parrot cry, and want very foolishly to put their champion to about two thousand pounds expense to find out how each of the objected to people voted. A scrutiny is, my friends, a two-edged sword which cannot be played with, with impunity as it cuts more ways than one; fortunately they are very rare events, and according to what I can read it is better to accept defeat with good submissive grace, rather than stir up the strife which will be a natural outcome. If Mr. Penton's friends are loyal to him they should drop all talk of a scrutiny, which looks very much like putting the defeated candidate in a much greater minority. I know certain facts as well as Mr. Penton, and shall use them if the time ever comes. Mr. Naoroji and his friends have no fear.

Mr. D. Naoroji, M. P., is issuing the following as a letter of thanks to the electors of Central Finsbury:—

"National Liberal Club, Whitehall place, S. W., 7th July, 1892.

"DEAR SIR,—I desire to take the earliest possible opportunity of tendering to all the electors of Central Finsbury my most grateful thanks for the honour they have conferred on me by placing me in the proud position of Parliamentary Representative for Central Finsbury.

"I also desire to offer my deep acknowledgements to all who have aided me in my work as much self-sacrifice and trouble. Having had so much voluntary assistance from many quarters it would be impossible for me to thank each individually. I pray, therefore, everyone to accept my heart-felt thanks.

"When I first came among you, more than four years ago, I promised that, if elected, the interests of Clerkenwell will always receive my first and principal consideration. That promise shall be by me faithfully performed, as well as all the pledges in my programme, and I trust to your entire satisfaction.

"You have in electing me generously and nobly helped India to obtain a voice in the Imperial Parliament, and I offer to you, on behalf of my countrymen, our most sincere and heart-felt thanks.—I remain, ever faithfully, yours,

DADABHAI NAOROJI."

"P" writes to "The National Observer":—SIR,—I was standing outside "The Daily News" Office to-night when Mr. Naoroji's election was announced. The general opinion seemed to be that it was a credit;—that the Liberals had been pulling up their socks and showing their policies;—that the new member was no blacker than yourself, but (if the truth were known) as genuine an Englishman as the rest of us; that he had been a Prime Minister somewhere abroad; and, finally, that (as he was as good as Salisbury himself, and could consequently look him in the face on the floor of the House) he was just the man we wanted to represent the poor little black slaves who run about in India pursued by certain blokes with whips and bludgeons. It was felt to be inherently improbable that there were any such folk as Parsees. But, of course, if Mr. Naoroji insisted, he could always worship a box of matches or the clock-tower. We were all for religious toleration. As for national prejudices or racial pride—such feelings were out of date. Mr. Healy's election was looked forward to with pleasure.

STRUGGLE WITH A BURGLAR.

JOHN KNOTT, 29, described on the sheet as a bookkeeper, having no fixed abode, was charged at Westminster police court, on Monday, 11th ult., with burglariously breaking and entering 35, Belgrave square, the residence of Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Paget, Scots Guards.—Colonel Paget said that he came home from his club about two o'clock on Saturday morning and let himself in at the front door. As he proceedd upstairs to his own room he had to pass his wife's bedroom, and he noticed with surprise that the door was open. He walked in with a lighted candle in his hand and saw that his wife was asleep, and that her jewels were on her dressing-table. As he turned round to leave a man rushed from behind the door and bolted down the staircase. Witness followed, and finding that he could not overtake the intruder he jumped over the balustrade and fell on him, extinguishing the candle as he did so. They had a desperate struggle together in the dark, and the prisoner, who got underneath, twice threatened to shoot him. Eventually prisoner managed to get away, and rushed into the drawing-room. Witness thought he had him safe there, and roused his servants before turning on the electric light. They then proceeded to search the drawing-rooms, and discovered that the burglar had escaped from a window in the back apartment. A little time elapsed before the police, into whose hands he had fallen, brought him back.—In reply to the magistrate, Colonel Paget said he positively identified the prisoner, and also recognised him by his voice.—Constable Holder, 381 B, said at 20 minutes past two he was with another policeman in upper Belgrave-street. They noticed prisoner drop from the roofs of some stables and over the rails into the street. They immediately gave chase as he ran off. Prisoner turned into Eaton-place, where he was confronted, after 300 yards, by two more policemen. Knott at once doubled back, and, meeting witness, butted him with his head in the stomach, knocking him in the roadway.—Constable 223 B, laid hold of him.

THE GENERAL ELECTIONS.

UNOPPOSED RETURNS.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

THE following returns were notified during the week the mail left:—

Carmarthenshire, West (St. Clears)—Mr. J. L. Morgan, G.
Cornwall (West)—Mr. Bolitho, U.
Surrey (North-West)—Mr. C. H. Combe, C.

IRELAND.

Antrim (East)—Captain J. M. M'Calmont, C.
Antrim (Mid)—Hon. R. O'Neill, U.
Cork (South)—Mr. Barry, N.
Donegal (West)—Mr. T. D. Sullivan, N.
Down (East)—Dr. James A. Rentoul, C.
Down (North)—Col. T. Waring, C.
King's County—Mr. Fox, N.
Mayo (South)—Mr. J. F. O'Brien, N.

THE POLLING RESULTS.

METROPOLIS.

City of London (2)—Sir R. Hanson, C, 10,556—Mr. A. G. H. Gibbs, C, 9,258—Mr. Ritchie, C, 4,207. No change.

Deptford.—Mr. C. J. Darling, C, [illegible]—Lord E. Fitzmaurice, G, 4,733—majority 565. No change.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

Bedfordshire (Luton)—Mr. Cyril Flower, G, 5,296—Col. O. T. Duke, U, 4,277. No change.

Bedfordshire (North)—G. W. L. Russell, G. 5,800—Viscount Baring, U, 5,056. Gladstonian gain.

Berkshire (Abingdon)—Mr. P. Wroughton, C, 3,565—Mr. C. A. Pryce, G, 3,239. No change.

Berkshire (Newbury)—Mr. W. G. Mount, C, 4,588—Mr. T. Stevens, G, 3,898. No change.

Buckinghamshire (North)—Mr. H. S. Leon, G, 5,153—Mr. W. W. Carlile, C, 4,704. No change.

Buckinghamshire (South)—Viscount Curzon, C, 5,030.—Mr. A. Hawkins, G, 3,938. No change.

Cambridgeshire (Chesterton)—Mr. H. E. Hoare, G, 4,350—Sir C. Hall, C, 3,962. Gladstonian gain.

Cambridgeshire (Newmarket)—Mr. G. Newnes, G, 4,391—Mr. H. A. Giffard, C, 3,168. No change.

Carmarthen (Boroughs)—Major E. R. Jones, G, 2,412—Sir J. J. Jenkins, U, 2,187. No change.

Carmarthenshire (E)—Mr. A. Thomas, G, 4,339—Mr. Davies, U, 1,223. No change.

Carnarvonshire (Eifion)—Mr. J. B. Roberts, G, 4,567—Mr. Humphreys, C, 1,973. No change.

Carnarvon (District)—Mr. D. Lloyd George, G, 2,153—Sir J. H. Puleston, C, 1,958. No change.

Cheshire (Knutsford)—Hon. A. de T. Egerton, C, 4,754—Mr. A. M. Latham, G, 2,792. No change.

Cheshire (Wirral)—Colonel Cotton Jodrell, C, 5,599—Mr. B. C. De Lisle, G, 3,051. No change.

Cheshire (Altrincham)—Mr. Coningsby R. Disraeli, C, 5,056—Mr. I. S. Leadam, G, 4,258. No change.

Cheshire (Crewe)—Mr. W. S. MacLaren, G, 5,558—Mr. H. W. Chatterton, C, 3,990. No change.

Cheshire (Macclesfield)—Mr. W. Bromley-Davenport, C, 4,332—Mr. J. C. M'Conn, G, 3,396. No change.

Cheshire (Hyde)—Mr. J. W. Sidebotham, C, 4,525—Mr. T. G. Ashton, G, 4,220. No change.

Cornwall (Launceston)—Mr. T. Owen, G, 3,897—Mr. L. Molesworth, U, 2,913. No change.

Cornwall (Bodmin)—Right Hon. L. H. Courtney, U, 3,809—Mr. J. M'Dougall, G, 3,578. No change.

Cornwall (Truro)—Mr. J. C. Williams, U, 4,029—Mr. J. H. Lile, G, 2,518. No change.

Cumberland (North)—Mr. R. A. Allison, G, 3,976—Mr. H. C. Howard, U, 3,163. No change.

Cumberland (Egremont)—Mr. D. Ainsworth, G, 3,849—Lord Muncaster, C, 3,378. Gladstonian gain.

Cumberland (Penrith)—Mr. J. W. Lowther, C, 3,549—Dr. T. S. Douglas, L, 3,424. No change.

Denbigh Boroughs—Mr. G. T. Kenyon, C, 1,664—Mr. Howell Williams, G, 1,566. No change.

Denbighshire (East)—Right Hon. G. O. Morgan, G, 4,188—Sir H. Williams Wynn, C, 3,432. No change.

Derbyshire (Chesterfield)—Mr. T. Bayley, G, 4,249—Mr. A. Barnes, U, 4,096. Gladstonian gain.

Derbyshire (North-East)—Mr. T. D. Bolton, G, 5,206—Mr. F. G. Barnes, C, 3,036. No change.

Derbyshire (Mid)—[illegible] J. A. Jacoby, G, 4,899—Mr. J. Sanders, C, [illegible]. No change.

Derbyshire (West)—Mr. Victor Cavendish, U, 5,961—Mr. MacDermot, G, 2,768. No change.

Devon (Torquay)—Mr. R. Mallock, C, 4,157—Sir A. Hayter, G, 3,763. No change.

Devonshire (Tavistock)—Mr. H. F. Lutterell, G, 4,458—Col. R. Thomson, U, 4,241. Gladstonian gain.

Devonshire (Barnstaple)—Mr. A. Billston, G, 4,383—Mr. W. L. White, C, 4,236. Gladstonian gain.

Devonshire (Tiverton)—Sir W. H. Walrond, C, 4,432—Sir J. B. Phear, G, 3,110. No change.

Devonshire (Totnes)—Mr. F. B. Mildmay, U, 4,815—Mr. A. H. Lush, G, 2,384. No change.

Devonshire (Honiton)—Sir J. Kennaway, C, 4,591—Mr. W. H. Aubrey, G, 2,565. No change.

Dorsetshire (South)—Mr. W. E. Brymer, C, 3,657—Mr. Pearce-Edgcumbe, G, 3,489. No change.

Dorsetshire (West)—Mr. H. R. Farquharson, C, 3,691—Mr. C. T. Galty, G, 2,813. No change.

Durham (North-West)—Mr. L. Atherley Jones, G, 5,121—Mr. J. D. Dunville, C, 2,891. No change.

Durham (Barnard Castle)—Sir J. W. Pease, G, 5,337—Mr. W. Rolley, U, 2,924. No change.

Durham (South-East)—Mr. J. Richardson, G, 5,560—Lieut.-Genl. Sir H. Havelock-Allan, U, 5,396. Gladstonian gain.

Durham (Houghton-le-Spring)—Captain H. T. Fenwick, G, 6,256—Mr. N. Wood, C, 4,827—Mr. Hargrove (Temperance), 810. Gladstonian gain.

Durham (Jarrow)—Sir C. M. Palmer, G, 7,343—Mr. E. D. Lewis, Lab., 2,416. No change.

Essex (Walthamstow)—Mr. E. W. Byrne, Q.C., C, 6,115—Mr. W. B. Whittingham, G, 4,965. No change.

Essex (Chelmsford)—Mr. J. Usborne, C, 4,168—Mr. W. E. Grieby, G, 2,779. No change.

Essex (Epping)—Lieut.-Col. Lockwood, C, 4,486—Mr. S. B. Heward, G, 2,738. No change.

Essex (Romford)—Mr. J. Theobald, C, 6,724—Mr. H. Harpham, G, 1,200. No change.

Essex (Malden)—Mr. C. Dodd, G, 4,321—Mr. C. W. Gray, C, 4,153. Gladstonian gain.

Essex (North)—M. H. C. Gardner, G, 4,564—Mr. P. V. Smith, C, 2,683. No change.

Glamorganshire (South)—Mr. A. J. Williams, G, 4,743—Sir M. Morgan, C, 3,825. No change.

Glamorganshire (Mid)—Mr. T. Evans, G, 5,941—Mr. F. [illegible] Grove, C, 1,725. No change.

Gloucestershire (Tewkesbury)—Sir J. Dorington, C, 5,028—Mr. G. B. Samuelson, L, 4,125. No change.

Gloucestershire (Stroud)—D. B. Jones, G, 4,612—G. Holloway, C, 4,409. Gladstonian gain.

Gloucestershire (Cirencester)—Mr. A. B. Winterbotham, G, 4,207; Col. T. W. C. Master, C, 4,054. No change.

Gloucestershire (Thornbury)—Mr. C. E. Colston, C, 5,202—Mr. E. S. Howard, G, 4,979. No change.

Hampshire (Basingstoke)—Mr. A. F. Jeffreys, C, 4,064—Mr. G. Judd, G, 2,555. No change.

Hampshire (Fareham)—Lieut.-Nenl. Sir F. Fitz Wygram, C, 6,086—Mr. J. G. Niven, G, 4,547. No change.

Hampshire (New Forest)—Hon J. Scott-Montague, C, 4,481—Mr. J. King, G, 3,726. No change.

Herefordshire (Leominster)—Mr. J. Rankin, C, 4,319—Mr. J. T. Southall, G, 2,918. No change.

Herefordshire (Ross)—Mr. M. Biddulph, U, 4,326—Mr. J. Pulley, G, 3,869. No change.

Hertfordshire E. (Hertford)—Mr. A. Smith, C, 4,277—Mr. E. R. Speirs, G, 2,819. No change.

Herefordshire (Watford)—Mr. T. F. Halsey, C, 4,802—Mr. J. Marnham, G, 3,627. No change.

Huntingdonshire (South)—Mr. A. H. Smith-Barry, C, 2,251—Mr. S. H. Whitbread, G, 2,229. No change.

Huntingdonshire (North)—Mr. Ailwyn Fellowes, C, 2,842—Professor Sheldon, G, 2,445. No change.

Isle of Wight—Sir R. Webster, C, 5,699—Mr. Mendl, G, 5,338. No change.

Kent (Dartford)—Sir W. Hart Dyke, C, 5,294—Mr. J. Lyon, G, 4,722. No change.

Kent (Sevenoaks)—Mr. H. W. Forster, C, 6,036—Mr. T. Johnston, G, 3,908. No change.

Kent (Tonbridge)—Mr. A. S. Griffith-Boscawen, C, 4,821.—Captain F. Pavy, G, 3,888. No change.

Kent (Isle of Thanet)—Right Hon. J. Lowther, C, 3,901—Mr. H. L. Hart, G, 2,855. No change.

Kent (Medway)—Major C. E. Warde, C, 6,337—Mr. W. S. Steadman, G, 4,391. No change.

Lancashire (Bootle)—Col. T. M. Sandys, C, 6,532—Mr. A. M'Dougall, G, 4,460. No change.

Lancashire (Gorton)—Mr. W. Mather, G, 5,255—Mr. E. F. G. Hatch, C, 5,033. No change.

Lancashire (Ince)—Mr. S. Woods, Lab., 4,579—Colonel H. B. Blundell, C, 4,352. Gladstonian gain.

Lancashire (Stretford)—Mr. J. W. Maclure, C, 6,623—Mr. S. Hall, G, 5,278. No change.

Lancashire (West Houghton)—Hon. E. G. Stanley, U, 6,711—L. Haslam, G, 4,871. No change.

Lancashire (Middleton) Mr. C. H. Hopwood, G, 5,389—Mr. T. Fielden, C, 5,273. Gladstonian gain.

Lancashire (Radcliffe-cum-Farn-worth)—Mr. R. Leake, G, 4,999—Mr. J. J. Mellor, C, 4,904. No change.

Lancashire (Accrington)—Mr. J. F. Leese, G, 6,019—Mr. R. T. Hermon-Hodge, C, 5,472. Gladstonian gain.

Lancashire (Southport)—Hon. G. N. Curzon, C, 4,732—Mr. G. H. Pollard, G, 4,148. No change.

Lancashire (Newton)—Mr. T. W. Legh, C, 4,713—Mr. W. Nield, G, 3,819. No change.

Lancashire (Blackpool)—Sir M. W. Ridley, C, 6,536—Mr. T. Walker, G, 3,487. No change.

Lancashire (Clitheroe)—Right Hon. Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth, G, 7,657—Mr. W. E. Briggs, U, 5,506. No change.

Lancashire (Prestwich)—Mr. R. G. Mowbray, C, 5,718—Mr. W. Agnew, G, 5,563. No change.

Lancashire (Lancaster)—Mr. James Williamson, G, 4,755—Sir G Storey, U, 4,075. No change.

Lancashire (Darwen)—Mr. C. P. Huntington, G, 6,637—Lord Cranborne, C, 6,423. Gladstonian gain.

Lancashire (Ormskirk)—Right Hon. A. B. Ferwood, C, 4,618—Mr. J. Middlehurst, G, 2,101. No change.

Lancashire (North Lonsdale)—Mr. W. Smith, G, 4,203—Mr. W. D. Grewdson, C, 3,426. Gladstonian gain.

Lancashire (Eccles)—Mr. H. J. Roby, G, 5,340—Mr. O. L. Clare, C, 5,071. No change.

Lancashire (Widnes)—Mr. J. S. Gilliat, C, 3,866—Mr. H. W. Deacon, G, 3,661. No change.

Lancashire (Rossendale)—Mr. J. H. Maden, G, 6,058—Mr. A. G. Sparrow, U, 4,334. No change.

Leicestershire (Harborough)—Mr. J. W. Logar, G, 6,244—Mr. F. W. Lowe, C, 5,688. No change.

Leicestershire (Loughborough)—Mr. J. E. Ferguson. G, 4,713—Mr. E. P. de Lisle, C, 3,992. Gladstonian gain.

Lincolnshire (Brigg)—Mr. S. D. Waddy, Q.C., G, 4,448—Mr. J. M. Richardson, C, 4,021. No change.

Lincolnshire (Horncastle)—Mr. E. Stanhope, C, 4,438—Mr. Otter, G, 3,700. No change.

Lincolnshire (Sleeford)—Mr. H. Chaplin, C, 4,157—Mr. W. S. Fox, G, 3,250. No change.

Lincolnshire (Spalding)—Mr. Halley Stewart, G, 4,660—Mr. H. F. Pollock, U, 4,334. No change.

Lincolnshire (Gainsborough)—Mr. J. Bennett, G, 4,945—Colonel H. Eyre, C, 4,031. Gladstonian gain.

Lincolnshire (Stamford)—Mr. E. J. Cust, C, 4,150—Mr. A. Priestly, G, 4,026. No change.

Middlesex (Brentford)—Mr. J. Bigwood, C, 4,417—Mr. H. Heldmann, G, 2,625. No change.

Middlesex (Harrow)—Mr. W. Ambrose, C, 6,047—Mr. T. Sadler, G, 3,428. No change.

Middlesex (Hornsey)—Mr. H. C. Stephens, C, 6,192—Dr. S. Jones, G, 2,913. No change.

Middlesex (Uxbridge)—Mr. Dixon Hartland, C, 5,172—Mr. Leslie Probyn, G, 2,029. No change.

Middlesex (Enfield)—Mr. H. T. Bowles, C, 5,491—Mr. A. Jones, G, 3,669. No change.

Monmouth (District)—Mr. A. Spicer, G, 3,430—Sir G. Elliott, C, 3,137. Gladstonian gain.

Monmouthshire (South)—Hon. F. C. Morgan, C, 5,421—Baron Profumo, G, 4,700. No change.

Monmouthshire (North)—Mr. T. P. Price, G, 5,020—Mr. J. A. Rolls, C, 3,860. No change.

Montgomery (District)—Sir P. Pryce Jones, C, 1,406—Hon. F. Hanbury Tracy, G, 1,288. Conservative gain.

Montgomeryshire—Mr. Stuart Rendel, G, 3,662—Captain C. H. Mytton, C, 2,847. No change.

Norfolk (South)—Mr. F. Taylor, U, 4,200—Mr. A. G. Kitching, G, 3,535. No change.

Norfolk (East)—Mr. R. J. Price, G, 4,743—Sir E. Birkbeck, C, 4 303. Gladstonian gain.

Norfolk (Mid)—Mr. E. Higgins, G, 4,069—Mr. R. T. Gurdon, U, 3,599. Gladstonian gain.

Nottinghamshire (Mansfield)—Mr. J. C. Williams, G, 5,731—Mr. Warde, C, 3,235. No change.

Northamptonshire (North)—Lord Burghley, C, 4,505—Mr. J. T. Stockburn, G, 3,836. No change.

Northamptonshire (South)—Mr. D. C. Guthrie, G, 3,930—Mr. T. Cartwright, C, 3,882. Gladstonian gain.

Northamptonshire (Mid)—Hon. C. R. Spencer, G, 4,731—Mr. J. Pender, C, 4,299. No change.

Northumberland (Berwick—Sir Edward Gray, G, 4,002—Mr. W. A. Robertson, C, 3,560. No change.

Northumberland (Hexham)—Mr. N. G. Clayton, C, 4,092—Mr. M. Maclaines, G, 4,010. Conservative gain.

Northumberland (Tyneside)—Mr. J. A. Pease, G. 5,468—Mr. A. H. White, U, 5,018. No change.

Nottinghamshire (Bassetlaw)—Sir F. Milner, C, 4,446—Mr. J. H. Yoxall, G, 4,044. No change.

Nottinghamshire (Rushcliffe)—J. E. Ellis, G, 5,380—C. H. Seeley, U, 4,588. No change.

Oxfordshire (North)—Sir B. Samuelson, G, 3,640—Mr. G. M. Wynne, C, 2,453. No change.

Oxfordshire (South)—Hon. F. Parker, C, 3,688—Sir W. Phillimore, G, 3,269. No change.

Oxfordshire (Woodstock)—Mr. G. R. Benson, G, 4,278—Mr. G. H. Morrell, C, 4,167. Gladstonian gain.

Pembroke Boroughs—Mr. Egerton Allen, G, 2,538—General Laurie, U, 2,385. Gladstonian gain.

Radnorshire—Mr. F. Edwards, G, 1,973—Mr. J. A. Pradney, C, 1,740. Gladstonian gain.

Shropshire (Newport)—Col. W. K. Slaney, C, 4,815—Mr. W. H. Lander, G, 3,530. No change.

Shropshire (Wellington)—Mr. A. H. Brown, U, 3,964—Mr. J. H. Sanders, G, 2,681. No change.

Somerset (Bridgwater)—Mr. E. J. Stanley, C, 4,555—Mr. J. D. Walker, G, 3,362. No change.

Shropshire (South)—Mr. R. J. More, U, 5,965—Mr. F. S. Morriss, G, 2,146. No change.

Somersetshire (North)—Mr. J. C. Warner, G, 3,920—Mr. E. H. Llewelyn, C, 3,901. Gladstonian Gain.

Somersetshire (South)—Mr. E. Strachey, G, 4,330—Mr. H. M. Imbert-Terry, C, 3,925. No change.

Somersetshire (Wellington)—Sir A. Acland Hood, C, 4,369—Mr. W. Latham, G, 3,485.

Somersetshire (Wells)—Sir R. H. Paget, Bart., C, 4,335—Mr. B. Morice, G, 3,395. No change.

Somersetshire (Frome)—Mr. J. E. Barlow, G, 4,747—Lord Weymouth, C, 4,260. Gladstonian gain.

Staffordshire (Leek)—Mr. C. Bill, C, 4,576—Mr. J. O. Nicholson, G, 4,213. No change.

Staffordshire (North-West)—Mr. J. Heath, C, 5,638—Mr. L. Shoobridge, G, 5,416. No change.

Suffolk (Lowestoft)—Mr. H. S. Foster, C, 5,099—Mr. J. Judd, G, 3,909. No change.

Suffolk (North-East)—Mr. F. S. Stevenson, G, 4,701—Hon. L. Holland, C, 3,431. No change.

Suffolk (Sudbury)—Mr. Cuthbert Quilter, U, 5,111—Mr. W. G. Ogilvie, G, 2,095. No change.

Suffolk (South)—Mr. W. C. Quilter, U, 5,111—Mr. A. G. Ogilvie, G, 2,095. No change.

Suffolk (Woodbridge)—Mr. R. L. Everett, G, 5,223—Colonel Austruther, C, 4,485. Gladstonian gain.

Surrey (Epsom)—Mr. T. T. Buckmill, C, 5,023—Hon. T. A. Brassey, G, 2,723. No change.

Surrey (Reigate)—Mr. H. Cubitt, C, 4,750—Mr. F. G. Barnes, G, 3,057. No change.

Surrey (Wimbledon)—Mr. Cosmo Bonsor, C, 7,397—Mr. T. A. Mestes, G, 2,602. No change.

Surrey (South-West)—Hon. St. J. Brodrick, C, 5,191—Mr. G. P. Lawrence, G, 3,720. No change.

Sussex (Mid)—Sir H. Fletcher, C, 5,621—Mr. H. Prince, G, 2,322. No change.

Sussex (Rye)—Mr. A. M. Brookfield, C, 4,699—Mr. G. M. Ball, G, 3,988. No change.

Sussex (East Grimstead)—Hon. A. E. Gathorne-Hardy, C, 3,987—Sir E. G. Jenkinson, G, 2,349. No change.

Sussex (Chichester)—Right Hon. Lord W. G. Lennox, C, 4,236—Mr. H. J. Reid, G, 2,361. No change.

Sussex (Eastbourne)—Rear-Admiral E. Field, C, 4,037—Captain Hon. T. S. Brand, G, 3,674. No change.

Swansea Town—Mr. R. D. Burnie, G, 3,773—Sir J. T. D. Llewellyn, C, 3,011. No change.

Swansea (District)—Sir H. H. Vivian, G, 5,959—Mr. H. Monger, C, 933. No change.

Warwick (Rugby)—Mr. H. P. Cobb, G, 4,519—Mr. W. J. Galloway, C, 3,831. No change.

Warwickshire (Tamworth)—Mr. P. A. Muntz, C, 5,128—Mr. W. Johnson, G, 2,702. No change.

Warwickshire (Stratford-on-Avon)—Mr. A. B. F. Mitford, C, 4,157—Mr. G. S. Warmington, G, 3,293. No change.

Warwickshire (Nuneaton)—Mr. F. A. Newdigate, C, 4,399—Mr. C Vero, G, 4,258. No change.

Westmoreland (South)—Capt J. Bagot, C, 2,838—J. A. Farrer, G, 2,209. No change.

Westmoreland (Appleby)—Sir Joseph Savory, C, 2,963—Mr. A. Tupten, G, 2,250. No change.

Wiltshire (West)—Mr. G. P. Fuller, G, 4,554—Mr. W. H. Laverton, C, 3,930. No change.

Wiltshire (Cricklade)—Mr. J. Husband, G, 4,569—Mr. H. Story-Maskelyne, U, 3,571. Gladstonian gain.

Wiltshire (Chipenham—Sir J. D. Poynder, C, 3,884—Mr. J. M. Fuller, G, 3,455. No change.

Wiltshire (Devizes)—Mr. C. E. Hobhouse, G, 3,896—Mr. W. H. Long, C, 3,768. Gladstonian gain.

Worcestershire (East)—A. Chamberlain, U, 5,111—O. Browning, G, 2,517. No change.

Worcestershire (Dercitwich)—Mr. R. B. Martin, U, 3,930—Mr. R. E. Stephens, G, 3,410. No change.

Yorkshire (Doncaster)—Mr. C. J. Fleming, G, 5,831—Hon. W. H. Fitzwilliam, U, 5,552. Gladstonian gain.

Yorkshire (Ellland)—Mr. T. Wayman, G, 5,497—Mr. J. Hope, C, 3,676. No change.

Yorkshire (Morley)—Mr. A. E. Hutton, G, 5,818—Mr. W. Carr, C, 3,656. No change.

Yorkshire (Normanton)—Mr. B. Pickard, Labour, 6,134—Mr. P. Tew, C, 3,803. No change.

Yorkshire (Holderness)—Commissioner G. R. Bethell, C, 4,158—Mr. J. H. Anderson, G, 3,693. No change.

Yorkshire (Ripon)—Mr. J. L. Wharton, C, 4,266—Mr. H. Leetham, G, 3,654. No change.

Yorkshire (Osgoldcross)—Mr. J. Austin, G, 5,160—Mr. Dobson, C, 3,284. No change.

Yorkshire (Thirsk)—Mr. J. G. Lawson, C, 5,890—Mr. H. J. Reckitt, G, 3,544. No change.

Yorkshire (Colne Valley)—Sir J. Kitson, G, 4,987—Mr. J. Sugden, U, 4,281. Gladstonian gain.

Yorkshire (Spen Valley)—Mr. T. P. Whittaker, G, 4,952—Mr. F. Ellis, 3,474. No change.

Yorkshire (Otley)—Mr. J. Barran, 4,713—Mr. M. D'A. Wyvill, 4,023. No change.

Yorkshire (Howdenshire)—Col. W. H. Wilson-Todd, C, 3,998—Mr. J. T. Woodhouse, G, 3,648. No change.

Yorkshire (Whitby)—Mr. E. W. Beckett, C, 9,909—Mr. H. F. Pyman, G, 3,826. No change.

Yorkshire (Richmond)—Mr. [illegible]G. W. Elliott, C, 4,340—Mr. E. E. Turton, G, 4,181. No change.

Yorkshire (Rotherham)—Mr. A. H. Dyke Acland, G, 6,567—Mr. G. S. Foljambe, C, 2,839. No change.

Yorkshire (Skipton)—Mr. C. S. Roundell, G, 4,700—Mr. Walter Morrison, U, 4,608. Gladstonian gain.

SCOTLAND.

Aberdeenshire (East)—Mr. P. Esslemont, G, 5,116—Colonel F. S. Russell, U, 3,492. No change.

Aberdeenshire (West)—Dr. Farquharson, G. 3,720—Sir A. Grant, C, 3,640. No change.

Argyllshire—Mr. D. H. Macfarlane, G, 3,666—Col. J. W. Malcolm, C, 3,586. Gladstonian gain.

Ayrshire (South)—Mr. E. Wason, G, 6,535—Sir W. Arrol, U, 6,338. Gladstonian gain.

Ayr Burghs—Mr. W. Birkmyre, G, 2,760—Mr. J. Somervill, C, 2,753, Gladstonian gain.

Banffshire—Mr. R. W. Duff, G, 2,293—Mr. M. Barry C, 1,424. No change.

Buteshire—Mr. A. G. Murray, C, 1,466—Mr. R. E. Smith, G, 1,013. No change.

Caithness-shire—Dr. G. B. Clark, G, 2,134—Sir W. J. Bell, U, 693. No change.

Clackmannan and Kinross—Right Hon. J. B. Balfour, G, 3,541—Mr. Aitchison, U, 1,927. No change.

Dumbartonshire—Capt. J. Sinclair, G, 5,249—Mr. A. J. Wylie, C, 4,956. Gladstonian gain.

Dumfries Burghs—Mr. R. T. Reid, G, 1,698—Sir A. N. Agnew, U, 1,166. No change.

Dumfries-shire.—Mr. W. J. Maxwell, U, 4,123—Mr. T. Mackie, G, 3,849. No change.

Elgin Burghs—Mr. R. Asher, G, 1,668—Mr. J. A. Grant, U, 1,127. No change.

Elgin and Nairn.—Mr. J. S. Keay, G, 2,533—Sir W. Cameron Gull, U, 1,978. No change.

Falkirk Burghs—Mr. H. Smith, G, 3,816—Mr. W. P. Sinclair, U, 3,317. Gladstonian gain.

Fifeshire (East)—Mr. H. H. Asquith, G, 3,743—Mr. J. C. Gilmour, C, 3,449. No change.

Fifeshire (West)—Mr. A. Birrell, G, 5,215—Mr. R. Yellowlees, U, 1,633. No change.

Flint (District)—Mr. J. H. Lewis, G, 1,883—Mr. P. P. Pennant, C, 1,524. No change.

Forfarshire—Mr. J. Rigby, G, 4,943—Mr. J. W. Barclay, U, 4,077. Gladstonian gain.

Haddingtonshire—Mr. R. B. Haldane, G, 2,551—The Master of Polwarth, U, 2,255. No change.

Hawick Burghs—T. Shaw, G, 3,204—R. F. Watson, U, 2,639. No change.

Inverness (Burghs)—G. Beith, G, 1,615—R. R. Finlay, U, 1,562. Gladstonian gain.

Kilmarnock.—Mr. S. Williamson, G, 5,110—Mr. C. S. Dickson, C, 4,335. No change.

Kincardineshire—Mr. J. W. Crombie, G, 2,444—Mr. Stephen, U, 1,376. No change.

Kircaldy Burghs—Mr. J. Dalziel, G, 2,741—Mr. John Chisholm, U, 939. No change.

Kirkcudtright—Mr. M. J. Stewart, C, 2,485—Mr. A. Young, G, 2,454. No change.

Lanarkshire (Govan)—Mr. J. Wilson, G, 4,829—Mr. N. Spens, U, 3,829. No change.

Lanarkshire (Mid)—Mr. J. W. Phillips, G, 4,611—Colonel H. Stuart, U, 3,489. No change.

Lanarkshire (North-East)—Mr. D. Crawford, G, 5,281—Mr. A. Whitlaw, C, 5,184. No change.

Lanarkshire (North-West)—Mr. G. A. Whitelaw, C, 4,770; Colonel J. C. Reade, G, 4,689. Conservative gain.

Lanarkshire (Partick)—Mr. J. P. Smith, U, 5,005—Mr. E Tennant, G, 4,378. No change.

Lanarkshire (South)—Mr. J. H. Hozier, C, 4,032—Mr. T. C. Hidderwick, G, 3,664. No change.

Leith (Burghs)—Mr. R. M. Ferguson, G, 5,795—Mr. W. A. Bell, U, 4,093. No change.

Midlothian (Edinburghshire)—Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, G, 5,845—Col. A. G. Wauchope, C, 5,155. No change.

Peebles and Selkirk—Mr. W. Thorburn, U, 1,603—Sir T. Gibson-Carmichael, G, 1,367. No change.

Perthshire (West)—Sir D. Currie, U, 3,422—Mr. A Ure, G, 3,053. No change.

Perthshire (East)—Sir J. Kinloch, G, 3,533—Mr. W. L. Boase, U, 2,484. No change.

Renfrewshire (West)—Mr. C. B. Renshaw, C, 3,773—Mr. R. Wallace, G, 3,322. No change.

Renfrewshire (East)—Mr. M. H. Shaw-Stewart, C, 4,484—Mr. J. G. Murdoch, G, 3,397. No change.

Ross and Cromarty—Mr. J. G. Weir, G, 3,181—Mr. N. M'Lean, U, 2,413. No change.

Roxburghshire—Hon. M. Napier, G, 2,672—Hon. A. R. Elliot, U, 2,514. Gladstonian gain.

St. Andrew's Burghs—Mr. H. T. Anstruther, U, 1,066—Mr. J. M. White, G, 954. No change.

Stirling Burghs—Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, G, 2,791—Mr. W. T. Hughes, Lab., 1,695. No change.

Stirlingshire—Mr. W. Jacks, G, 5,296—Mr. F. Noel, U, 4,550—Mr. R. E Robertson, Labour, 663. No change.

Sutherlandshire—Mr. A. Sutherland, G, 1,453—Mr. J M'Kay, U, 607. No change.

Wigton—Sir H. E. Maxwell, C, 2,895—Mr. J. P. Coldstream, G, 1,670. No change.

IRELAND.

Antrim (North)—Mr. C. C. Connor, C, 4,666—Mr. W. H. Dodd, N, 2,027. No change.

Armagh (South)—Mr. E. M'Hugh, 3,439—Mr. L. Falkiner, C, 2,242—Mr. A. Blaine, P, 159. Anti-Parnellite gain.

Carlow—Mr. J. Hammond, N, 3,738—Mr. M'Mahon, P, 813. No change.

Clare (East)—Mr. W. Redmonn, P, 3,314—Mr. J. R. Cox, N, 2,868. Parnellite gain from Anti-Parnellites.

Cork (South-East)—Mr. J. Morrough, N, 4,109—J. W. Payne-Shears, C, 692. No change.

Donegal (East)—Mr. A. O'Connor, N, 3,546—E. T. Herdman, U, 2,783. No Change.

Donegal (North)—Mr. J. Mains, N, 3,819—Mr. D. B. M'Corkell, C, 1,108. Anti-Parnellite gain from Parnellites.

Down (South)—Mr. M. M'Cartan, N, 4,207—Mr. J. W. Craig, U, 3,636—Mr. Magenis, P, 42. No change.

Dublin City (St. Patricks's)—Mr. W. Field, P, 3,693—Mr. W. M. Murphy, N, 1,096. Parnellite gain.

Dublin University (2)—Right Hon. D. R. Plunket, C, 2,188—Mr. C. Carson, C, 1,600—Col. Lowry, C, 897. No change.

Dublin (St. Stephen's Green)—Mr. William Kenny, Q. C., U, 2,893—Mr. J. M. Meade, P, 2,878—Mr. W. Pearson, N, 615. Unionist gain.

Dublin (College Green)—Dr. J. E. Kenny, P, 2,568—Sir Henry Cochrane, C, 1,441—Mr. T. D. Sullivan, N, 1,116. Parnellite gain.

Dublin Harbour—Mr. T. Harrington, P, 4,482—Mr. McDonnell, N, 1,376. No change.

Dublin County (South)—Mr. Horace Plunkett, C, 4,371—Dr. French Mullen, P, 2,261—Sir Thomas Esmonde, N, 1,452. Conservative gain.

Fermanagh (North)—Mr. R. M. Dane, C, 2,793—Mr. J. Jordan, A. P., 2,488. Conservative gain.

Galway City—Mr. J. Pickerton, N, 644—Mr. Arthur Lynch, P, 593. No change.

Galway (North)—Col. J. P. Nolan, P, 2,040—Dr. Tanner, N, 1,651. No change.

Galway (West)—Mr. P. J. Foley, N, 2,637—Mr. J. A. Joyce, P, 598. No change.

Kerry (East)—Mr. J. D. Sheehan, N, 2,600—Mr. J. M'Gillycuddy, U, 253. No change.

Kerry (West)—Sir T. G. Esmode, N, 2,490—Mr. E. Harrington, P, 1,142—Mr. Palmer, C, 42. No change.

Kildare (North)—Mr. P. J. Kenedy, N, 2,153—Mr. J.L. Carew, P, 1,707. Anti-Parnellite gain.

Kildare (South)—Mr. J. M. Minch, N, 2,642—Mr. J. Leahy, P, 975.

Kilkenny (North)—Mr. P. McDermott, N, 2,898—Mr. W. M. Kavanagh, U, 314. No change.

Kilkenny (South)—Mr. P.A. Chance, N, 3,346—Mr. H. De la Poer, C, 253. No change.

King's County (Birr)—Mr. B. C. Molloy, N, 3,279—Mr. W. T. Trench, C, 570. No change.

Leitrim (North)—Mr. P. A. M'Hugh, N, 4,510—Col. C. Tottenham, C, 645. Matioualist gain.

Limerick (West)—Mr. Austen, N, 3,257—Mr. H. Harrison, P, 858. No change.

Limerick City—Mr. F. A. O'Keeffe, N, 1,878—Mr. P. O'Brien, P, 1,490. No change.

Limerick (East)—Mr. J. Finucane, N, 2,903—Mr. W. Nunan, P, 1,174. No change.

Londonderry City—Mr. J. Ross, U, 1,986—Mr. Justin McCarthy, N, 1,960. Unionist gain.

Londonderry (South)—Mr. T. Lea, U, 4,554—Mr. S. Walker, N, 4,053. No change.

Longford (South)—Hon E Blake, N, 2,544—Mr. J. H. Miller, C, 347.

Louth (North)—Mr. Tim Healy, N, 2,268—Mr. Phil Callan, Ind. H R, 1,569. No change.

Louth (South)—Mr. D. Ambrose, N, 2,451—Mr. Nolan, P, 1,126. No change.

Mayo (North)—Mr. D. Crilly, N, 2,311; Mr. Egan, P, 1,472. No change.

Mayo (West)—Mr. J. Deasy, N, 3,456—Mr. J. O. C. Power, G, 609. No change.

Mayo (East)—Mr. John Dillon, N, 2,621—Mr. Fitz-Gibbon, P, 257. No change.

Meath (South)—Mr. P. Fullam, N, 2,212—Mr. J. J. Dalton, P, 2,129. Anti-Parnellite gain from Parnellites.

Roscommon (North)—Mr. M. McBodkin, N, 3,250—Mr. J. O'Kelly, P, 3,198. Anti-Parnellite gain.

Roscommon (South)—Mr. L. P. Hayden, P, 3,815—Mr. A. Commins, N, 2,244. Parnellite gain from Anti-Parnellites.

Sligo (South)—Mr. T. Curran, N, 5,400—Mr. Ffoliott, C, 548. Anti-Parnellite gain.

Tipperary (East)—Mr. T. J. Condon, N, 2,998—Mr. Donnehy, P, 891. No change.

Tyrone (East)—Mr. W. J. Reynolds, N, 3,430—Mr. T. L. Corbett, C, 3,222. No change.

Tyrone (Mid.)—Mr. M. J. Kenny, N, 3,667—Mr. E. C. Thompson, U, 2,598—Mr. Count Plunkett, P, 123. No change.

Westmeath (North)—Mr. J. Tuite, N, 2,978—Mr. A. Blane, P, 379. No change.

Westmeath (South)—Mr. D. Sullivan, N, 2,523—Mr. C. D. Donoghue, P, 1,076. No change.

Wexford (North)—Mr. Thomas Healy, N, 5,732—Col. J. B. M'Grath, C, 859. No change.

Wicklow (East)—Mr. John Sweetman, N, 1,433—Captain W. Halpin, U, 1,295—Mr. W. J. Corbet, P, 1,115. An Anti-Parnellite gain.

Queen's County (Leix)—Mr. M. A. Macdonald, N, 3,261—Col. Cosby, C, 513.

Tyrone (South)—Mr. T. W. Russell, U, 3,468—Mr. T. A. Dickson, N, 3,096. No change.

Wicklow (West)—Mr. J. O'Connor, N, 2,582—Col. R. J. Sounders, U, 784—Mr. J. H. Parnell, P, 546.

SLAVE-TRADING IN INDIA.

THE British public has lately been a good deal exercised respecting the revival of slavery (under restrictions which are supposed to make it something else) in the

"TRUTH" ON MATTERS INDIAN.

My attention has been called to a new instance of the unfortunate results of the depreciation of the rupee, in the case of depositors in regimental sayings-banks in India. Of course, if a soldier banks his money one year when the rupee is at, say Is. 6d., and draws it out a year or two later when the same coin is at Is. 3½d., he must bear any loss which may result from the depreciation. I mention this because I have one correspondent who thinks that the bank ought to bear the loss (in which case, at the present rate, it would very soon cease to be a bank); and another, who thinks that the banks could in some way avoid the loss by keeping their accounts in English money. But a good deal of the money deposited in regimental banks in India is so deposited with the view of its being ultimately sent home. It occurs to me, therefore, that the regimental banks might offer depositors the option of having their money sent home at once, and credited to them in England at the current rate of exchange, while leaving them power to recall it subsequently on reasonable notice, subject to whatever loss may occur on it being re-converted into Indian currency.

The following letter appears to answer one which I published last week, repecting the absence of accounts of the funds subscribed for the benefit of widows and orphans of the Indian service. If my orginal correspondent has only been subscribing to one fund, here is the information he wants, together with a word of criticism which I really feel disposed to endorse. If he is interested in other funds (as his letter seemed to suggest) it is possible that he may yet find the particulars equally accessible:—

"If it is true that your correspondent has been a subscriber to the fund for close on twenty years it will be needful to refer him to the Bengal G. G. O., December 28, 1872, issued on the establishment of the Indian Military service Family Pension Fund. It was then provided that the rates of contribution were tentative. The Secretary of State for India in Council was to adjust the contributions and endeavour that they "shall neither be too large nor too small to supply the pensions provided by their regulations. If it should appear on experience that they have been fixed too low, the Government will not require any supplementary retrospective payments; and if they are found to have been fixed too high, no claim to refund will be admitted."

The rules for for the above Fund were framed in 1872, and provision was made for the Actuarial Reports from time to time being made and the same published in the "Gazette" of India. I have no doubt such reports have been made and published in the "Official Gazette," and will be found on application for their perusal to the Director of Funds at the India Office. It is, I venture to say, absurd on the part of your correspondent to trouble an Editor of a paper until he has exhausted the resources of his Service's Public Offices.

I have received the following information from Burma. I trust that it will reach the eyes of the lady who sent out the memorial tablet referred to or of somebody else who will move in the matter which reflects great disgrace upon the military authorities in the district:—

About sixty miles above the old frontier station of Theyetmeyo, in Lower Burma, stands Minhla Fort, famous as the scene of the first important engagement between the British and Burmese troops during the expedition of 1885. . . . . On re-visiting this fort in March last the writer was grieved and surprised to find within its walls a memorial tablet "unerected and broken," which had been sent out from England by a sorrowing mother in memory of her son, a young officer, who had died there. It is hardly conceivable that a costly memorial would have been sent all this distance without instructions authorising its erection. But even were this so one would imagine that common humanity would have prompted the completion of the work by the deceased officer's fellow-countrymen on the spot.

Apropos to the shocking accounts published of the sickness and mortality among the camp-followers in Burma a Staff Corps officer sends me the following description of the sufferings of the same class in the last Afghan campaign. Taken with what we have just heard, the extract shows that this branch of Indian military administration needs looking into:—"Dec. 22.—It is painful to hear of the sufferings of the camp followers with our army in Cabul. The cold there is bitter. . . . The miserable kahirs (carriers of baggage and of litters for invalids) have been sent to face this cold with no shelter at night, and with no warm clothing but "one" blanket, generously provided by Government. It is simple murder. And you must remember that many of the poor creatures have been forced away from their homes against their will. A staff Officer, writing, says: "It is no exaggeration to say that the line of our march has been marked by the skeletons of the kahars who have fallen out of the ranks, died of exposure and cold, and been torn to pieces by vultures and wild beasts. The suffering has been cruel."—Magistrate of Meerut's wife in "A Civilian's Wife in India," vol. I.,p. 166.

Again and again I have called attention to the unsatisfactory condition of the medical services in India, more especially in regard to the undermanning of the staff, and the consequent severe strain upon doctors of all ranks. The letters that have appeared in "Truth" upon the subject have sufficiently shown the resentment prevailing among the doctors at their sweated condition, but there is, of course, a more serious side to the question. The following extracts from a recent article in the "Civil and Military Gazette" show the alarming condition of the North-West Provinces in regard to medical attendance at a time when cholera is threatening from more than one quarter:—

"The matter is no less than a public scandal, and during the last few weeks only our attention has been more than once drawn to it. In one case a medical officer, relieving another who had fallen sick, falls ill himself, and although obviously incapacitated for work of any kind, and too unwell to leave his quarters, still has to keep up the farce of being "in medical charge," because he cannot get leave. At another station the Civil Surgeon is removed on promotion coincidently with the appearance of cholera among the European population; and owing, we presume, to the difficulty of arranging to fill his place, the station is left for awhile in the charge of native assistants. Other stations are left in charge of native assistants, apparently as a matter of routine, during the absence on several months' leave of the Civil Surgeon. Cases of this kind are too common to excite remark. Take again the case, referred to recently, of Sheikh Budin, which was for a time left without medical aid of any kind. . . . To send an officer of the Punjab Frontier Force to Sheikh Budin would have meant depriving all the three medical officers at Dera Ismail Khan of their privilege leave. Application was therefore sent to the P. M. O. for an officer; but as all districts are as badly off as the Punjab Frontier Force, none could be spared."

In another Indian paper, the other day, it was stated that an English officer and his daughter, who recently died at Chittagong of cholera, were unable to obtain qualified medical advice and were left to the tender mercies of an apothecary, who failed to recognise that the complaint was cholera. At this rate, what is to be expected when the medical services are exposed to the strain of war? It is high time that the Indian Government—which has always had the credit for a certain amount of administrative vigour and intelligence—gave this matter practical consideration.

I am glad, by the way, to hear that since my last reference to the subject there have been some serious attempts to improve the sanitary condition of the cantonments at Rawal Pindi. General Such, who is now in command of the Division, appears to have taken the natter in hand, and has infused a little life into the engineers and medical authorities, with the result, among others, that the long-promised water-supply has now been brought into some parts of the cantonments. There still seems to be plenty of room, however, for the sanitary reformer not only at Rawal Pindi, but throughout India.

A most excessive and unreasonable punishment has been passed by Vice-Admiral Heneage on a Colour-Sergeant of Marines, named Marriott, lately Sergeant-Major on the training-ship "Caledonia" in the Forth. Marriott, who was a man of seventeen years' service, with a good conduct medal and four badges, was reported by a junior N. C. O. for having delayed in paying over messing money, which he had received on April 1, and had not handed over to the bumboatman until May 3. The report was made in the form of a charge of misappropriation on June 15, and was obviously prompted by spite, the N. C. O., who made it having been just previously cautioned by Marriott though on the orders of the Campaander for going ashore in plain clothes. The Commander, having investigated the charge, reported that, in his opinion, the justice of the case would be met by removing Marriott from the ship, but the Admiral ordered him to be reduced to the ranks and stripped of his medal and badges, while also degrading the accuser and two other N. C.O.'s for knowing of the irregularity and not reporting it at once. The "Western Mercury" calculates that by thus depriving Marriott of his pension, and all the fruits of seventeen years' good service, the Admiral has practically fined him over £1,000, even supposing that he had only enjoyed his pension for ten years. Taking the worst view of the offence, the punishment shows a want of common sense, not to say common mercy, for which even Sir A. Heneage's record hardly furnishes a parallel, and I should hope that Marriott will yet find some friend who will try and obtain for him a mitigation of the sentence.

Mr. Shadbolt, who accompanied the late Captain Dale in the disastrous balloon ascent at the Crystal Palace, died on July 8. Young Mr. Dale has slightly improved and Mr. Mackintosh is much better.

THE UTILIZATION OF FOUR THOUSAND MILES OF RAILWAY IN INDIA.

Sir E. W. Watkin writes as follows to the *Times*:—

Sir,—In August of last year you kindly inserted a letter from me in which I drew attention to the serious defect in the Indian railway system, caused by the want of through connection between the various groups of metre-gauge railways in Northern India, and you subsequently commented on my suggestions in a favourable manner.

These metre-gauge railways, aggregating little short of 4,000 miles in length, cover the whole width of the peninsula, from Eastern Bengal to the Western coast of Kathiawar, a distance of about 1,300 miles, and have proved of great value as component parts of the Indian railway system, paying in 1891, the largest of them, 9½ per cent. on its cost, and in all cases not less than 4 to 5 per cent.

For reasons that have never been publicly stated their utility has, however, been hitherto considerably abridged by the deliberate refusal of the Government of India to allow through connection of the various groups to be completed on the same gauge. All that was required to link them up into one continuous road was the laying down, on already existing 5 ft. 6 in.-gauge railways, of a third rail for about 90 miles between Cawnpore, Lucknow, and Byram Ghat on the Gogra River, and for about 40 miles between Viramgam and Wadhwan on the Bombay and Baroda Railway, at a cost in all of about £120,000. The inconvenience, delay, and expense caused by the consequent enforced break of bulk and transhipment of through traffic at the junctions of the two gauges have been considerable, and have been for years protested against by the railway companies and the mercantile representatives interested of Northern and Western India, as restricting trade and intercourse in an indefensible manner.

I am now able to inform you, however, and I do so, with pleasure, that Lord Cross, taking a broad and enlightened view of the question, has, after much consideration, intimated to the Government of India his decision that the linking-up, necessary to give the metre-gauge railways their full value as a means of through communication, shall be carried out. It is a cause for public congratulation that this decision has at length been taken.

Whether the metre-gauge is theoretically the best or not is a question of minor importance. It has shown itself in practical working equal to the performance of a very large amount of useful work, most beneficial to the districts it serves, which, in many cases, it may be safely said, would now be without railway communication if the broader gauge had been insisted upon. The value of the metre-guage lines for purposes of local transfer will, by the completion now ordered, be greatly increased. The salt of Rajputana will penetrate to the districts of Northern Bengal and the sugar and food grains of Bengal will pass into Rajputana as soon as the connection is completed, without loss or break of bulk, greatly to the advantage of the trade of these important provinces and to their protection from famine, whilst 4,000 miles of railway, upon the construction of which some 20 millions sterling have been expended, will take their proper place and be enabled to achieve their full value in the rapidly developing railway system of India.

The whole credit of this statesmanlike decision is due to Lord Viscount Cross.

AWFUL CATASTROPHE IN THE ALPS.

TWO HUNDRED LIVES LOST.

An appalling disaster befell the medicinal bathing establishment of St. Gervais, about 13 miles from Chamounix, early on Tuesday morning, 12th ult. The foot of the Bionnassay glacier fell into the stream which issues from it, and the swollen waters rushing upon the village of Bionnay swept it away. The debris, together with masses of rock and ice, then descended into a gorge, which was occupied, except for the bed of the torrent, by the bathing establishment of St. Gervais. This consisted of five buildings, three of which were destroyed, with nearly all their inmates. Lower down the valley the village of Le Fayet was overwhelmed, and altogether it is estimated that nearly 200 lives have been lost.

It seems that when the lower end of the glacier became detached from Mont Blanc and fell into the torrent beneath, the masses of ice and the wreck of the village formed a dam which held up the waters for a time, until they suddenly broke through the obstruction and burst like a cataract into the mountain stream known as the Bon Nant, which flows by Saint Gervains-les-Bains. These thermal springs, the medicinal virtues of which attract many visitors to the hotel during the year, rise in the wooded ravine of Mont-joie, through which the Bon Nant, or "Good Stream," passes on its way down to meet the river Arve. The gorge in which the Etablissement des Bains, erected at an altitude of 2,066 feet above the level of the sea, stands, or rather stood, is narrow, and the hotel consisted of five separate buildings joined together by walls of stone roughly hewn from the mountain side.

At a quarter-past two on Tuesday morning, 12 ult. or thereabouts the people in the hotel were awakened by a terrific noise of rushing water, and the crashing of rocks one against the other. Then a furious gust of wind drove through the gorge. The next moment a torrent of water, carrying with it fragments of rock, trees, and debris of all descriptions, hurled itself upon the hotel. Of the five buildings three were utterly destroyed, another was nearly so, while the fifth remained almost unhurt, owing its safety to its position, which was high above the course of the Bon Nant. Passing down the valley, the torrent struck the village of Le Fayet, which was almost entirely demolished.

The wreckage of the houses was swept down the stream for miles into the river Arve, on the surface of which corpses and debris of all kinds could be seen floating.

The newspapers mention a singular instance of "sangfroid" on the part of an English lady. Roused from her sleep by the roar of the approaching torrent, she dressed, sat down awaiting her fate, and wrote a letter to take leave of her friends. The torrent passed by the building in which she lived without touching it.

THE RECENT MATRIMONIAL TRAGEDY IN PARIS.

The Paris Assize court was on Tuesday (12th ult., occupied with the trial of Madame Reymond, who shot and killed her husband's mistress, a Madame Yvonne Lassimonne, at a house in the Rue du Rocher, on May 21 last. The prisoner, who was fashionably dressed, is short and dark, with delicate features and black hair. She constantly held a handkerchief to her face, and her eyes were frequently filled with tears. Several times, indeed, she seemed to be on the point of giving way to an attack of hysteria, and only controlled herself by an evident effort.

In her examination, which was not marked by any special incident, Madame Reymond described her intimate relations with Madame Lassimonne, who in fact had been her dearest friend at school. She then told how her suspicions were aroused, and stated that Yvonne had once confessed to her that she had had criminal relations with Monsieur Reymond. Wronged as she was she had pardoned the husband and her friend. Madame Reymond afterwards, however, learned that the former relations had been resumed, and having discovered amongst her husband's papers receipts for the rent of the apartments occupied by Madame Lassimonne, at No. 33, Rue du Rocher, she decided to proceed thither and surprise the guilty couple together. Then in broken sentences, and in a voice half choked by her emotions, the prisoner related the details of the crime. In order to obtain entrance to her victim's rooms she cried: "Yvonne, your husband!" M. Reymond at once came out of the room to tell the concierge not to let M. Lassimonne come up. As the door opened she entered. Madme Lassimonne was sitting on the edge of the bed, and calmly looked at her as though to say "Your husband belongs to me." Mad with anger she rushed at her rival, fired at her with a revolver she had brought with her, and stabbed her several times with a dagger. As she went down the staircase she found her husband coming up, and as she passed him she said, "Go up and see."

The only witnesses called were the prisoner's husband and the doctor who made the post-mortem examination on the body of the victim.

M. Reymond, who spoke in a constrained voice, and without once looking towards his wife, gave an account of the murder similar to the story which the court had already heard from the prisoner.

The Public Prosecutor then addressed the court. He admitted that there were extenuating circumstances, but claimed a condemnation on the ground that the murder was premeditated.

The trial ended in the complete acquittal of the accused.

In the Divorce Division, on July 11, Mr. Justice Barnes had before him the case of "Campbell *vs.* Campbell and Smith." It was a petition presented by Captain Robert Leslie Campbell, formerly of the Indian Army, for a divorce by reason of his wife's adultery with the co-respondent Mr. Joseph Ebb-Smith. There was no defence. Mr. Pritchard appeared for the petitioner, who deposed that he was married to the respondent on Nov. 3, 1881, at St. George's Hanover-square. She was then a widow, with one child. At the close of the evidance, a decree *nisi*, with costs, was granted.

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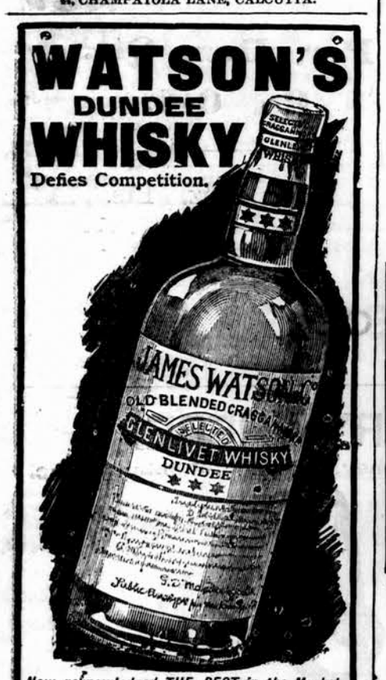

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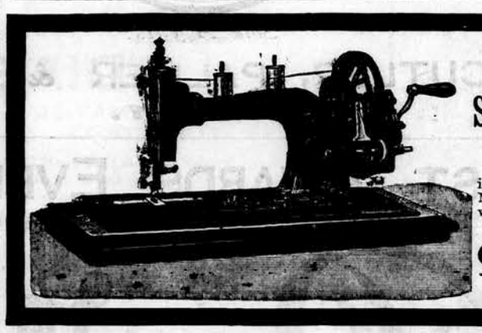

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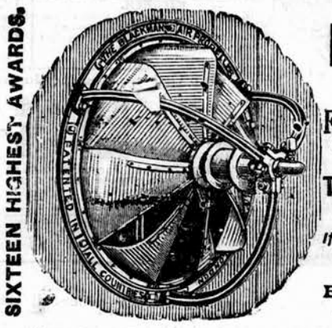

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DAILY REGULATIONS.
SAFE GUARDS FOR HEALTH.
HUDSON'S SOAP is a protector. Everything washed with it is purified and sweetened. It destroys all germs of disease harboured in dirt, and removes accumulations of grease. The Healthiest, Sweetest Happiest Homes are those where HUDSON'S SOAP is in daily use.
THE LAUNDRY.
Lawns, Laces, Linen, Shirts, Collars, Sheets, Table-cloths, Towels, etc., keep a good colour if regularly washed with HUDSON'S SOAP. Hudson's Leaves no Smell. Excellent for washing Flannels and Woollen Underclothing.
KITCHEN.
HUDSON'S SOAP removes Grease from Stove Tops, Cooking Ranges, Kitcheners, Hot Plates, etc. Copper and Enamelled Pans are not likely to burn if scoured with HUDSON'S SOAP.
NURSERY.
The Nursery Floor should be regularly scoured with HUDSON'S SOAP. It will dry quickly and the room will be sweetened and purified. Also Baths, Feeding Bottles and all Nursery Utensils.
SPARKLING GLASS.
Bright China. HUDSON'S SOAP saves the drudgery of "Washing-up." Removes Grease from Glass, China, Dinner-ware, Knives, Forks, Spoons, etc., with less liability to breakage. Leaves no Smell.
SCOURING.
Ease, Speed, Pleasure and Economy with HUDSON'S SOAP, very little Scrubbing and no Drudgery. Stone Steps, Balconies and Window-sills will always look nice if washed down with HUDSON'S SOAP.
Hudson's removes all obstinate Dirt. Greasy marks and stains disappear like magic.
The Order of the Day in every well-governed Home
USE HUDSON'S SOAP
A Pure Dry Soap, in Fine Powder, in 1-lb., ½-lb., and ¼-lb. Packets.
LATHERS FREELY, SOFTENS WATER.
Reward! HUDSON'S SOAP is a Money Saver, a Time Saver, a Work Saver, a Linen Saver, a Glass and China Saver. All who use it Daily are rewarded with Purity, Health and Satisfaction.

HUDSON'S SOAP is a Pure Dry Soap in fine Powder, in 1lb., ½lb. and ¼lb., packets—softens all waters—makes a foaming lather and keeps the clothes a good colour.

HUDSON'S SOAP is excellent for washing Flannels and Woolen Underclothing, as well as Linen, Shirts, Collars, Sheets. Table Cloths, &c.

HUDSON'S SOAP for Washing-up. Hudson's is as good for Plates, Dishes, Knives, Forks, &c., as for Washing Clothes. Hudson's leaves no smell.

LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD!

ALWAYS ASK FOR

MILKMAID CONDENSED MILK

GUARANTEED

BEST QUALITY, BEST VALUE.

TRADE MARK.

PASTA MACK

For Bath & Toilet Use.

This entirely new and excellent health-giving preparation SOFTENS THE WATER, gives it a most delicious odour, and BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION in a most extraordinary way. Should be in every Bathroom and Bedroom. To be had of all respectable Chemists and Perfumers throughout the World.

Sole Manufacturer and Inventor, H. MACK, Ulm a/D.

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